The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,331 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
L. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weighell	27th Mar.
M. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector....	3rd April
L. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards..	10th „
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber ..	17th „
L. Chusan......	4500	800	H. Wyatt	24th „
M. Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown....	1st May.
L. Malwa......	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson.	8th „
— Assam......	3038	500	S. F. Cole......	15th „
L. Verona	3116	600	A. C. Loggin...	22nd „
				TUESDAY.
M. Sutlej.........	4194	800	A. H. Johnson...	26th May.
L. Venetia......	2726	500	A. B. Daniell...	2nd June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
ROSETTA......	3502	700	G. W. Brady	3rd April.
ROHILLA......	3500	700	W. Barratt.........	17th „
BRINDISI......	3542	550	L. Reeves.........	1st May.
TASMANIA...	4500	800	G. C. Perrins......	15th May.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 21, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class, Rs. 630. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, March 21, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RUFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1885.
SINGAPORE	,000	800	1st May „

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885
ELEKTRA............	G. Cattich....	4,100	600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin...	3,500	550	2nd May
AMPHITRITE(new)...	C. Lazarich...	4,500	600	2nd June

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI........	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.......	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE(new)..	C. Lazarich..	4,500	600	29th March.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	..3,500	550....	12th April.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay
March 2, 1885.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE CITY of CARTHAGE will sail for LIVERPOOL, on 4th April, which will require the services of a Surgeon for the voyage in exchange for a free passage. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

KEMP AND CO.'S FINE OLD WHISKIES.

		per doz
SCOTCH	THE "EDINA." This celebrated spirit is never exported till it has been five years in blend. It has then a gentle homogeneous fragrance such as none but the choicest Scotch spirits possess	Rs. 24
IRISH..	THE "OLD HEAD." *Four stars.* This is a sister spirit to the "Edina," blended with the utmost care, and kept five years before bottling. Its bouquet is full and soft	Rs. 26
	THE "OLD HEAD." *Three Stars.* The same Whisky as the above, but blended *three* years before bottling. It is scarcely inferior to the four stars. Flavour mellow ; bouquet very grateful	Rs. 24

The above Spirits in point of quality challenge competition. They are not Whiskies "for the million."

KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th March, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th March, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, March 5, 1885.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, American, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares.* Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. See Cook's Monthly Mail and Indian Advertiser. Ans. 4, post free.

Address Thomas COOK AND SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;
Calcutta : 10½, Old Court House, Street.

N.B.—Send for pamphlet of special sixty-days' trip to Australia, starting June 10.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION

(Copy.)

South Kensington, S. W., January 2, 1885.

Dear Sirs,

I am requested by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, President of the Royal Commission, to inform you that he has had under consideration your application for the appointment of passenger Agents to the Royal Commission of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

His Royal Highness, considering similar services rendered by your firm upon the occasions of the International Exhibitions at Vienna in 1873 and at Paris in 1878, approves of the appointment of your firm under the same conditions as upon those occasions.

Very sincerely yours.

(Signed) PHILIP CUNLIFFE OWEN.
Secretary.

Messrs. Thos Cook & Son.

In accordance with the above appointment, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son are prepared to receive as early as possible the names and addresses of all who purpose visiting the Exhibition, and the dates of departure from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrchee, so that names can be registered in consecutive order and the necessary accommodation reserved on the various lines of steamers.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son are making arrangements with the various Steamship Companies to meet the special requirements of Indian gentlemen whilst travelling, and they will also arrange for special homes in London, offering the accommodation required by all castes.

To register names and dates, and for further information, apply to the Indian Offices of Thomas Cook and Son,

Bombay : 17, Hornby Row.
Calcutta : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

CUPS AND SAUCERS, PLATES, DISHES, PANS, BASINS, SAUCEPANS, KETTLES, GRIDIRONS, &c.

Full details on application to

TREACHER & CO., Ld.
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

DOUBLE-ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced ; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in blooms or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUPERIOR LONDON-MADE BRUSHES.

BILLIARD TABLE BR.
CARPET BRUSHES.
CLOTHES BRUSHES.
CORNICE BRUSHES.
CRUMB BRUSHES.
FLESH BRUSHES.
FURNITURE BRUSHES.
HAIR BRUSHES.
HARNESS BRUSHES.

HAT BRUSHES.
HORSE BRUSHES.
NAIL BRUSHES.
PAINT BRUSHES.
PLATE BRUSHES.
SCRUBBING BRUSHES.
SHOE BRUSHES.
SPOKE BRUSHES.
TOOTH BRUSHES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

KEMP AND CO.'S INVALID'S PORT.

PURE, FULL-BODIED, and STRENGTHENING. There is no Invalid's Wine superior to this in any market.

Quarts, Rs. 24 ; Pints, Rs. 13 per dozen.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
DRY CADIZ.—An excellent dry and delicate Dinner Wine .... pts. Rs. 13, qts.	24 0
AMONTILLADO.—Possessed of a flavour and character of rare excellence	30 0
CARDINAL.—A very fine natural Wine. "The choicest pure Xeres," extraordinary instances of longevity have been observed among drinkers of this Wine........................	35 0

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
FORT AND CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S HIGH CLASS CLARETS.

		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
HOUSEHOLD CLARET,* of superior flavour and body. Not a *petit* Wine............	per doz.	10 0	5 8
St. JULIEN MEDOC (J. J. Bordes). A very fine, pure, matured table Wine...........	„	15 0	8 8
CHATEAU LAFITTE (J. J. Bordes). An after-dinner Wine of superior character.	„	30 0	. .
CHATEAU BELLEGRAVE (J. J. Bordes). A rarely choice Wine, imported specially for Invalids................................	„	50 0	.. .
HOUSEHOLD CLARET,* in hogsheads. In perfect condition. Clubs and Messes speak of it in the highest terms. Each hogshead is inclosed in an outer cask with straw packing.........................	per hog.	200 0	. .

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HOSIERY

	For doz.
COTTON HALF-HOUSE—	
Plain Brown...	from Rs. 7 8 to Rs. 11 8
Fancy Colours	„ „ 10 8 to „ 24 0
Fancy Stripes	„ „ 9 8 to „ 20 0
LISLE-THREAD HALF-HOSE—	
Plain White	„ „ 13 8 to „ 15 8
Fancy Colours	„ „ 16 8 to „ 25 0
Fancy Stripes	„ „ 17 0 to „ 25 0
THIN MERINO HALF-HOSE—	
Fancy Colours	„ „ 11 0 to „ 23 8
Fancy Stripes	„ „ 14 8 to „ 25 0
HAND KNITTED HALF-HOSE—	
Real Scotch Wool...	„ „ 16 0

BANIANS.

Fine Gauze, half sleeves	from Rs. 22 8 to Rs. 26 8
Elastic Gauze, half sleeves	„ „ 35 0 to „ 40 0
Superfine Gauze, half sleeves... ...	„ „ 48 0 to „ 58 0
Silk and Wool, half sleeves... ...	„ „ 67 0 to „ 90 0
Stout White Merino, long sleeves ...	„ „ 54 0 to „ 72 0
Stout Shetland Lambswool, long sleeves ...	„ „ 60 0 to „ 84 0

DRAWERS AND PANTS.

Gauze Drawers (short)	from Rs. 43 0 to Rs. 60 0
Gauze Pants	„ „ 43 0 to „ 60 0
Thin Merino Pants (with double seats) ...	„ „ 67 0 to „ 90 0
Stout White Merino Pants	„ „ 70 0 to „ 85 0
Stout Shets and Lambswool Pants ...	„ „ 70 0 to „ 85 0

Gent's White Kid Gloves.
Gent's Real Tan Cape, one and two buttons.
Gent's Knitted Sanquhar, wool.
Gent's Ties and Scarfs in all the latest styles and patterns.
Gent's White Evening Dress Ties.

Gent's Black Evening Dress Ties.
Gent's Silk and Cashmere Mufflers.
Gent's Braces of all descriptions.
Gent's Fr. Cambric and Irish Linen Handkerchiefs.
Gent's Linen Collars in all the new shapes.

TURKISH BATH TOWELS. BATH DRESSING ROBES.
LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS. REAL SCOTCH MAUDS.
RAILWAY AND SHIKAR RUGS, etc., etc.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PORTABLE CAMP STRETCHER BEDSTEADS.

ASQUITH AND LORD have received a fresh consignment of the above, and can strongly recommend them to gentlemen CAMPING out for their great STRENGTH and PORTABILITY. When open, they measure 6′-6″ by 2′-4″ and, when closed, fit into a strong canvas bag 3 ft. by 1 ft. by 3 inches. They are of the best and strongest description only.

Price—Rs. 45.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.

TRUNKS, BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUX,

FROM THE BEST LONDON MANUFACTURERS.

Best Japanned Overland Trunks, iron-bound, copper-rivetted : a very durable article.

Inches	30	33	36
Rupees	30	33	36 each.

Best Dull Canvass, fitted with Tray : a superior article.

Inches	30	33	36
Rupees	35	39	41

The "Service" or Trooper, extra wide and low, to go under seat or berth, best quality.

Inches	30	33	36
Rupees	35	40	45

Best Basil Leather Portmanteaux, for Railway Travelling, brass lock, morocco pocket.

Inches	22	24	27
Rupees	22-8	25	27

Best Solid Leather Portmanteaux, with brass lock, morocco pocket for papers.

Inches	22	24	27
Rupees	38	40	44

Stout Tan Flax-covered Portmanteaux, bound leather, pair of outside straps for rug or coat : a very durable article.

Inches	24	27	30
Rupees	32	35	38

The Gladstone Bag, best black ox-hide, with straps all round, registered spring double-action lock, and metal bolts, to relieve the strain when overpacked ; a most useful Bag, being light, capacious, and very strong.

Inches	20	22	24	26
Rupees	28	33	36	39

The same Bag, made of best stained brown ox-hide.

Inches	20	22	24	26
Rupees	33	36	42	45

Best Black Hide Leather Bags

14-in.	16-in.	18-in.
Rs. 18-8.	Rs. 20-8.	Rs. 20-8.

Best Black Enamelled, or Brown, Cow-hide stiffened Bags, Lined Morocco, three pockets inside registered action, tumbler lock plated ends to relieve strain on lock.

18-in.	20-in.
Rs. 44	Rs. 48.

Soiled Linen Bags, White Canvas.

Small.	Large.
Rs. 5.	Rs. 6.

Tan Canvas Soiled Linen Bags.

Small.	Large.
Rs. 6-8.	Rs. 7-8.

Courier or Money Bags, Tan Canvas. Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 11-8.

Air-tight Boxes, best blocked tin, invaluable to Ladies travelling during the rains, strongly finished, with brass bolts and lever locks.

Inches	27	28	32
Rupees	20	23	40

Air-tight Cases for Officers' Uniform or Dress Suits, best blocked tin.

Inches	24	26	28	30
Rupees	20	24	26	28

Air-tight Uniform Cases, will hold Sword, Helmet, Forage Cap, Uniform, etc., Rs. 35.

Best Blocked Tin Helmet Cases Rs. 6-8.

Basil Leather, moveable fitting Hat Cases, Rs. 10-8. Tan Canvas, Rs. 16-8.

Basil Leather, moveable fitting Hat Cases, for holding 2 Hats, Rs. 35.

Deck Chairs, a large assortment, from Rs. 3-8.

THORPE & CO.,
☞ NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS—
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPARKLING SAUTERNE OF NORMARDIN MAIGNEN & CO., CHATEAUNEUF.

SPARKLING SAUTERNE is a pleasant Sparkling Wine, fairly dry, and perfectly natural.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

EXTRA SEC.

Quarts............................per dozen Rs. 30
Pints.................................. „ „ 16

SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, on account of the RAMNAVMI HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th March, 1885.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY invite TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a COTTON GODOWN and subsidiary works. The plans can be seen, and forms of tender obtained, at Messrs. Gostling & Morris, the Architects' Office, 1, Dalal Street, Fort. Tenders should be sent in to the Company on the 23rd instant. The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.

Bombay, 19th March, 1885.

NOTICES.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

A GRAND SUBSCRIPTION BALL

WILL be held on MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at No. 44, Parell-road,
NEXT DOOR TO THE CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, BYCULLA.

DANCING will begin at 9-30 p.m.

A European Band which has arrived lately from Europe will be in attendance.

REFRESHMENTS FREE.
ADMISSION.
Gentlemen, Rs. 2—Ladies free.
Tickets will be had at the door.

WANTED an INSPECTOR of Works with thorough knowledge of building and of P. W. D. system. Apply sending copies of testimonials, and stating salary expected to District Engineer.

B. & N. W. RAILWAY,
Gorakhpur.

GUZERAT CUP.

THE B. B. and C. I. Railway (both systems) has kindly consented to carry all horses for the Cup Meeting the double journey at single fares. Certificates will be required to show that the horses are for the meeting, and the Honorary Secretary will give them on application.

W. H. WHITE,
Honorary Secretary.

Camp Wadhwan, 18th March, 1885.

WANTED.

A SECRETARY for the Shikarpur Municipality (European or Eurasian.) Salary not exceeding Rs. 300 per mensem. A knowledge of surveying and leveling is indispensable.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Vice-President Shikarpur Municipality up to the 10th April, 1885.

E. NASH, Secretary,
Shikarpur Municipality.

Shikarpur, 5th March 1885.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH they will send

Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR HOLTA AND COL. HAWES' TEAS.

WARRANTED PURE & UNADULTERATED

MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s KANGRA VALLEY TEAS have so long enjoyed a high reputation for PURITY and EXCELLENCE of FLAVOUR, that they think it needless to say anything more beyond recommending THEM to such as have not as yet tried their superior and moderately priced Teas.

Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the ELITE of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of cheap Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

CELEBRATED

INVALID'S PORT WINE

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsules and Labels.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

CHILDREN'S SUMMER HOSIERY.

Excellent makes.

A fresh stock.

BLACK BALBRIGGAN STOCKINGS, "Diamond Dye," warranted fast, from Cash Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 1-14

NAVY BALBRIGGAN STOCKINGS, a capital wearer, from Cash Rs. 1-5 to Rs. 2

BLACK LISLE THREAD STOCKINGS, "Diamond Dye," warranted fast, from Cash Rs. 1-10 to R. 2-4

COLOURED LISLE THREAD STOCKINGS, (with Embroidered Clocks,) Navy, Cardinal, extra super quality and dye, from Cash Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 2-0

BLACK SPUN SILK STOCKINGS, (ingrain dye,) a bright quality, from Cash Rs. 2-8

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

New Goods in all Departments.
Rich Silk Dinner and Visiting Dresses.
Ball Dresses in Tulle, Gauze, etc.
Rich Silk Dresses for Receptions.
The New Spotted Muslins.
Embroidered Nun's Cloth.
French Flowers in all the new colours.
Ladies' Paris Bonnets and Hats.
French Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen.

MRS. LAKE,
7, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO. LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.

Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Measuring Chains.
T. Squares
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.

Stencil Plates.
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawin Papers
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.

Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.

Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION
ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO, LD., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, on account of the RAMNAVMI HOLIDAY.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee .. .. MR. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
THE LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

MR. FRAMJI C. MEHTA has the pleasure to announce that he has made arrangements with the LONDON COMEDY COMPANY of 12 talented Artists, to give a short season of one month, when the latest London Success will be produced.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
THIS MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 23,
When will be presented
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF MODERN TIMES
ENTITLED
"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY."

Now being played at the Globe Theatre, London, in its 300th night and at the Madeson Square Theatre, New York.

CHARACTERS.

Mr Marsland	Mr W H Wreford.
Harry Marsland	,, J H Nunn.
Mr Cattermole	,, Frederic Bond.
Douglas Cattermole	,, W S Craven.
Revd. Robert Spalding	,, F M Page.
Mr Gibson	,, A J Bydo.
Mr Stead	,, A D Long.
Servant	,, P Fairleigh.
Mrs Ashford	Miss Annie Rose.
Edith Marsland	,, H de Vallence.
Eve Lester	,, Eugenie Vernie.

ACT I.
Douglas Catermole's Chambers, London.
ACT II.
The Library at Marsland Hall, Devonshire.
ACT III.
Drawing Room at the Marsland Hall.

The LONDON COMEDY Company, have all been specially engaged in London for an adequate Representation of all the latest LONDON SUCCESSES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box to Hold 4	Rs. 16	Orchestra Stall	Rs. 4
Pit Stall	Rs. 2	Pit	Re. 1
Back Seats	Eight Annas.		

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

Doors Open at 8-30; Commence at 9 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
EVERY WEDNESDAY.
FIRST GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 25TH.
WILL BE UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND
IN THE IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART.,
K. C. M. G., C. I. E., G. C. S. I.
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

WANTED.

A RECORD-KEEPER. Previous experience at this particular work indispenable, and should understand a case system.

Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the JOINT AUDITOR, SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, Dharwar.

NOTICE.
GUZERAT EASTER MEET.
THE PONEY HUNT CUP.

CONDITIONS.—Open to Arab and C. B. ponies.
Arabs, 13-2; C. B's, 13-3 and under
Catch weights; owners up.
No allowance for shoes. Ponies measured as they stand.
Entry up to 30th March.

W. H. WHITE, C. E.,
Honorary Secretary, G. C.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE

IS hereby given that CLERKS and INSPECTORS are required for Field service in the Quetta District. No one need apply unless he can furnish a certificate of good character from his last employer for at least the past two years. Inspectors must furnish cash or personalsecurities. Information can be had on application at the Executive Commissariat Office.

B. GOMPERTZ, Capt.
Executive Commissariat Officer.
Bombay Executive Commissariat Office, 22nd March, 1885.

TO RETIRED COMMISSARIAT OR OTHER WARRANT OFFICERS AND MERCHANTS.

THE MURREE BREWERY COMPANY wishes to appoint Agents for the conduct of its business in Bellary, Kamptee, and Secunderabad. Local knowledge indispensable. Apply with copies of certificates, which will not be returned, to

MANAGING BREWER,
Murree Brewery Co., Limited.
Ootacamund.

S.S. RYDALL HALL, ARRIVED 22ND MARCH, 1885.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take delivery of their cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expenses.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd March, 1885.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 31st March, 1885, for supplying and laying 9" and 6" WATER MAINS from Parel-road to the junction of the Fergusson and Haines Roads.

2. Forms of contract, specification and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,200 to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

4. A further deposit of Rs. 1,200 will have to be paid by the Contractor whose tender is accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
C. B. BRAHAM, M. Inst. C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Deputy Ex. Engineer's Office, 21st March, 1885.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

TABLE LINEN.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

	Each Rs.	as.		Each Rs.	as.
5½ ft. by 5½ ...	3	4	7 ft. by 10 ...	8	0
5½ ft. by 7½ ...	4	6	7 ft. by 12 ...	9	8
6 ft. by 6 ...	4	0	7½ ft. by 7½ ...	6	4
6 ft. by 8 ...	5	6	7½ ft. by 10 ...	8	8
6½ ft. by 6½ ...	4	14	7½ ft. by 12 ...	10	4
6½ ft. by 9 ...	6	12	8½ ft. by 8½ ...	7	4
7 ft. by 7 ...	5	8	8½ ft. by 15 ...	13	4
7 ft. by 9 ...	7	0	8½ ft. by 16 ...	14	4

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Each Rs.	as.		Each Rs.	as.
6 ft. by 8 ...	3	4	7½ ft. by 10 ...	6	6
6½ ft. by 10 ...	5	14	7½ ft. by 10½ ...	6	12
7 ft. by 7 ...	4	4			

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

	Per doz Rs.	as.		Per doz Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20 ...	4	8	24 in. by 24 ...	5	8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Per doz. Rs.	as.		Per doz. Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20 ...	3	12	24 in. by 24 ...	4	12

SIDE SLIPS.

Damask patterns 24 in. wide, Re. 1 per yard.

TOWELS.

34 in. by 45...	per doz. Rs.	11	4
34 in. by 50...	,, ,,	12	6
34 in. by 54...	,, ,,	13	8
28 in. by 36...(Toilette)...		6	8

COUNTERPANES.

(White)

5 ft. by 7½ ft.	each...Rs.	5	8
7½ ft. by 8½ ft.	,, ... ,,	8	8
8½ ft. by 9 ft.	,, ... ,,	9	12

TOILETTE TABLE COVERS.

(White)

30 in. by 48 in.	each...Rs.	2	0
30 in. by 54 in	,, ... ,,	2	4

SHEETING.

60 inches wide.............12 annas per yard.

SHIKAR CLOTH.

&c., &c.

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—At the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation to be held on 24th instant, motions to the following effect will be proposed:—(1) By Kaikhosro N. Kabraji, Esq.—For the grant of Rs. 150 for the cost of illumination, &c., of address of welcome to Lord Reay. (2) By Thomas Blaney, Esq.—That the Corporation should provide increased road accommodation in the trade districts, to the debt of special loan; and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit first portion of scheme for giving relief to traffic in one or more of the principal streets where it is delayed. (3) By Ditto.—That the Town Council be requested to provide the means for the payment of an Assistant Municipal Commissioner, it being in the opinion of the Corporation desirable that the Commissioner should be provided with an efficient Assistant Commissioner.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay Municipal Offices, 21st March, 1885.

JOHNSTONE & CO.,

HAVE FOR SALE, and are prepared to receive orders for the following of new and improved designs:—

Folding Cots with mattress and mosquito curtains complete; canvas swinging cots on stand with mattress and mosquito curtains complete; tape and netting hammocks; travellers' canvas bags; canvas water hose, cured; canvas sunblinds, weather cloths, paulins and wagon sheets; folding easy chairs; camp chairs and stools; warrant officers canvas cots; seamen's canvas hammocks and bags; tents and canvas articles and flags of all descriptions.

Boats built with rowing and sailing gear complete for harbour service. Price-lists on application.

No. 3 HUMMUM-STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FANCY SALE.—A sale of fancy articles remaining over from the sale held on the 11th instant will take place in the upper Hall of the SASSOON INSTITUTE, Fort, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 24th March, at 4-30 p.m., in aid of the Indo-British Institution.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

FOLDING CHAIRS.—Another stock just to hand, carpet seat, plain back and arm, Rs. 2-8; full carpet back, Rs. 3-12.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE CUSTOMS and EXCISE OFFICERS' GAUGING MANUAL, by John Osborne Maclean, H. M. Customs, Dumfries, Rs. 2-4,—BARTON and Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, a PORTUGESE CLERK, Rs. 35 per month. Apply to Bomanjee Ruttonjee, Money Changer, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle.

ROYAL HOME, Fort, near Rogers and Co.—Tiffin, As. 8; Mutton Broth, Beef Steak, Oyster Sauce, Irish Stew, Curry and Rice, Bread and Butter, &c.

THE REV. H. and Mrs. LITTLE stayed 6 days at the WAVERLEY HOTEL, and they are very well satisfied with the table and accomodation.

COMMANDER R. M. BUNBURY, R. N., and wife stayed at GREAT WESTERN HOTEL for several days on two different occasions, and found everything very comfortable.

WANTED, a CLERK OF WORKS who is well up in earthworks, masonry, and who can look after accounts; must be able to correspond in English, and able to speak Guzerathi. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary required to A. B. C., Southern Mahratta Railway Post Office, Miraj, Kolhapore.

NEW PATENT TYPE-WRITERS, Rs. 50. CHARLES ZERRENER & Co., No. 1, Tamarind-lane.

COLEMAN'S FAMILY HOTEL, Apollo House, Fort. Some lofty, airy Rooms on top-flor.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES can be obtained daily (Sundays excepted) at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

TO BE LET, furnished, Mr. MACAULAY'S BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill. Apply to Jaffer Suliman & Co.

FOR SALE, Four Panther Cubs, one pair six months old and the other pair twelve months. Apply J. M. HENRY, Esq., Baroda.

A BARGAIN—A boat-shape PHAETON in good order for sale. Owner going home. Apply SEA VIEW, Middle Colaba.

FOR SALE at makers' prices, Salford Donkey Pumps all sizes in Stock. Machine Exchange Company 20, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a good second-hand single beater Scutcher, down draft for 40" cards. Apply stating price and particulars to B., care of this office.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

JUST UNPACKED, a splendid assortment of Jewellery and superior old Persian Carpets of all sizes. HERJIMULL & Co., Esplanade-road.

FOR SALE, a very handsome black and tanned Collie Bick, from the Highlands of Scotland. Price Rs. 150. Apply "K.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine-street.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

PERRIER JOUET, "B" BRAND, RESERVE CUVEE CHAMPAGNE. Magnums, Rs. 114; Quarts, Rs. 57; Pints, Rs. 30-8 per dozen cash. Apply to LYON & Co.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S SCOTCH WHISKEY as supplied to the Bombay Club and Yacht Club. Importers PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

WANTED, an OVERSEER for the Executive Engineer's Office, Thana. Salary Rs. 80 per month. Apply to Executive Engineer, Thana, with testimonials.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY.—Excellent Havanas Smoker's Delight, from Rs 3 to 5 per 100. Eighteen varieties.—D. MACROPOLO, Meadow-street, Bombay.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8. JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

FLOUR MILLS, Grinds Corn, Bajree, Wheat, Rice, &c. Strong, durable, simple, and easy. Especially useful for families, hotels, messes, &c.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

DR. SEGUIR'S valuable VEGETABLE PREPARATIONS against Headache, Toothache, Skin-diseases, &c. Hair dyes in convenient forms.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street.

VISITORS to MATHERAN need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best.

CLEARANCE SALE, all Wool latest fashion Tweeds, Sac Coat and Trowers, Rs. 14-8. Tailoring Dept. under superintendence of First-class French Cutter.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Bombay.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

AT MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, for the season, the "Folly," one of the best houses at Matheran, with six bed rooms, commanding excellent view, and well furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to B. C., care of this paper.

COLOURED COTTON CHECKS and Stripes or Jharan Suits and Horse Clothing. The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

TRICYCLES.—The "IMPERIAL CLUB," patent differential double-driving gear, hand-brake ball bearings to all parts except pedals, bright parts, nickel-plated, with lamps and alarm complete. Just imported.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

HAM, CHEESE, BACON, Tea, Coffee, Loaf Sugar, Dessert Fruits, Candied Peel, Currantass picked, washed and ready for use.—PEARSE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.
THE GRANDEST AND MOST COMPLETE
ORGANIZATION TRAVELLING,
WILL GIVE THEIR INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE,
SATURDAY, APRIL 4TH.,
IN THE
MONSTER PAVILLION,
ESPLANADE.
ANNA WILSON,
DIRECTRESS.

TENDERS RECEIVED FOR SUPPLYING
REFRESHMENTS AT BARS
FOR
WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.
Apply
N. GRIFFITHS,
IMPERIAL HOTEL.

COMMISSARIAT.

VERBAL OFFERS will be received at 3 p. m., on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at the office of the Commissariat Store-keeper Generals, Bombay, for the following supplies for transmission to Quetta.

For Europeans.	
Rice, maunds (of 80 lbs.)	484
Tea ,, ,,	86
Sugar ,, ,,	303
Salt ,, ,,	81
For Natives.	
Rice, maunds (of 80 lbs.)	9,155
Dhall of four kinds, maunds (of 80 lbs.)	2,675
Ghee, maunds (of 80lbs.)	951
Salt	446
For Animals.	
Gram, Raw, maunds (of 80 lbs.)	55,025
Salt	77

2. Further particulars can be had on application at this Office.

3. The successful bidder will have to lodge a deposit of 25 per cent. on the amount of the bid for the due fulfilment of his Contract, which deposit will be forfeited to Government in the event of any delay, evasion, or breach on his part to carry on or perform the terms of the Contract.

4. No person will be allowed to compete when offers are being taken unless he can produce sufficient money to deposit 25 per cent. as security should his offer be entertained for consideration.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
Commissariat Store-keeper General.
Commissariat Store-keeper General's Office, Bombay, 22nd March, 1885.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£210,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—A. P. McEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON,

C. D. Bottomley, Esq.	H. Hoppius, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.	Hon. W. Keswick.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	A. McIver, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq.	M. E. Sassoon, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
September 15, 1884

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay

TO LET from the 1st of April for eight months a furnished Bungalow on Cumballa Hill.

FOR SALE about the same time—
A pair of very good grey Arab horses and harness. The horses have been only two years in work.
A buffalo (and calf) in full milk,
A buffalo in calf.
A victoria, horse and harness, well suited for office work, the horse good-looking and up to any amount of work.

For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE PATELL, 15 Rampart-row.

GRAY'S HOTEL, COONOOR.

ROOMS AVAILABLE in the above, the oldest established Hotel on the Nilgiri Hills, Table d' Hote or Private Table. The Reading Room and Library on the premises. Also a fine Billiard and Card Room. Coonoor has the finest climate in India and people should not fail to spend a few months there. Terms may be had from the undersigned.

CHAS. GRAY,
Proprietor.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards Single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

ESCAPE FROM THE PLAINS
THIS SUMMER TO
COONOOR—NILGIRIS.
You will get first-class accommodation and every comfort at
HILL GROVE HOTEL.
Apply—"THE PROPRIETOR."
Coonoor, Feb., 1885.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs.	350
Do. 40 do. ... ,,	750
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each. ,,	1,200
Do. 8 do. 500 do. ,,	1,200
Do. 20 do. 500 do. ,,	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
1, Meadow-street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

ANTIPYRIN, a fresh supply just to hand. Apply to
BELL BRANDENBURG & Co.,
28, Bombay Green.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine it carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price, Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

CHAMPAGNE.

LOUIS ROEDERER'S "Carte Blanche," 1880 Vintage.
Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
Apply to THE GODOWN-KEEPER,
WALLACE and CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 55 0	Rs. 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 48 0	..
Dry Elite	,, 48 0	,, 50 0
First Quality Dry	,, 40 0	,, 42 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldlack, extra	,, 42 0	,, 44 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Leibfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 26 0	,, ..
Rudesheimer	,, 26 0	,, ..
Marcobrunner	,, 30 0	,, 33
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	,, ...
From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE		
Moselblümchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 16 0
Niersteiner	,, ..	,, 16 0
Hochheimer	,, ..	,, 19 0
Brauneberger	,, 16 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch	,, ..	,, 22 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 19 0	,, 22 0
Rudesheimer	,, 24 0	,, ..
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Steinberger	,, 2 0	,, 32 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0
Johannisberger	,, 36 0	,, 39 0

FRENCH WHITEWINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	,, 22 0	...

CLARETS.

From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	,, 19 0	...
Chateau La Begorce	,, 24 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs.
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	,, ...
Haut Canon	,, 14 0	,, 17 0
Margaux	,, ..	,, 19 0
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Chateau Romer	,, 17 0	...

BRANDY

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	,, 26 0	—
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	,, 30 0	—
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 36 0	—

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 22 0	...
Chamberlin	,, 28 0	...

WHISKY.

Non Accord	Rs. 22 0	..
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	,, 20 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky***	,, 25 0	—

BEER.

		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs 4 4
Pilsener Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Lagerbier	,, 5 0	,, ...
Kaiser Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ..
Romford Light Bitter Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
India Pale Ale	,, 5 0	,, 3 8

SUNDRIES.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	,, 30 0	...
Italian Vermouth	,, 18 0	...
Do. do. Superior	,, 20 0	...
Do. do. Finest	,, 21 0	...
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	,, ..	,, 6 0
Do. do. Pints	,, ..	,, 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	,, 14 0	...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	,, 15 0	...
Cherry Cordial	,, 15 0	...

	Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavi	Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Koruman Braeudevin	,, 18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel	,, 20 0
Old St Croix Rum	,, 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum	,, 22 0
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	,, 4 0
Do. do. do., tins, First Swiss Brand.	,, 5 0
Do. do do ,, Baby	,, 5 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2 4

Nett Cash.

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GOTHA.

	Per large tin.	Per small tin
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ..
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, ..
Cut Asparagus in Water	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	,, ..	,, ..
Red do. do.	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	,, 0 12	,, 0 7
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, 0 9
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. ..
Cellery	,, ..	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, 0 14	,, 0 8
Cut French Beans	,, ..	,, ..
Small Sausages	,, 1 6	,, ..

Nett Cash.

TERMS.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executions.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 1st February 1885.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Propriet
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

£50 STERLING A YEAR to be received in quarterly instalments from age 55

		Per mensem. £ s. d.
Costs, if commenced at age	20 l.b.	0 10 8
,, ,, ,,	25 ,,	0 14 6
,, ,, ,,	30 ,,	1 0 5
,, ,, ,,	35 ,,	1 10 1
,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	2 7 7

No medical examination is required for this provision Form very simple.

£500 STERLING payable at 55 age or at death of previous,

		Per mensem. Civil. £ s. d.	Military. £ s. d.
Costs, if commenced at age	20 n. b.	1 10 1	1 14 3
,, ,,	25 ,,	1 14 2	1 18 4
,, ,,	30 ,,	2 0 4	2 4 6
,, ,,	35 ,,	2 10 5	2 14 7
,, ,,	40 ,,	3 7 6	3 11 8

The Military rate covers Risk of War in any part of the Globe.

RATES FOR OTHER AGES, and FOR OTHER AMOUNTS, FORMS OF PROPOSAL, CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE, and all information may be obtained on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay, or to any of the Standard Company's Agents. Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Brenda, 1,082 tons, Captain J. Merrifield, sailed on Saturday for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE steam-ship Waverly, 2,022 tons, Captain Calvert sailed on Saturday last for Havre via Canal with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Nerbudda 1,948 tons, Captain W. Starrett, sailed on Saturday last for Galle in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Madura, 1,200 tons, Captain T. A. Wilson, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Speke Hall, 1,730 tons, Captain William Brand, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Rydal Hall, 1,737 tons, Captain G. C. Man, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (21st ultimo) with a general cargo.

THE barque Lombardian, 718 tons, Captain John McDonald, arrived in harbour yesterday from Maritius (14th Jan.) with a cargo of sugar.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Venetia, 1,608 tons, Captain A. B. Daniell, sailed on Saturday last for China with the Australian and China mails.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Calder, 400 tons, Captain Thomas Hughes, sailed on Saturday last with a general cargo and 111 passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Chilka, 1,450 tons, Captain A Calder, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon, Hongkong and Coast with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Iran, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on Saturday last with a general cargo, one lady and one gentleman—1st class passengers—and 60 deck.

THE steam-ship Empress, 1,431 tons, Captain William Smith, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Sunderland (12th ult.) with a cargo of 2,375 tons, coal; she is consigned to the Captain.

THE steam-ship Clan MacGregor, 1,920 tons, Captain W. MacAllister, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Baker, 2 children and one nurse.

The Government hired transport steam-ship Goa, 1,232 tons, Captain T.W. Lewins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suakim (10th inst.,); she called at Aden (15th inst.) The vessel had experienced weather during the voyage.

THE Government hired transport steam-ship Bancoora, 2,880 tons, Captain Geo. Brown, arrived in harbour on Saturday last at 3 o'clock a. m. from Suakim (11th inst). She called at Aden (14th inst.) The vessel had experienced prosperous passage during her voyage.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Iran (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Mar 20
	Empress (s)	Smith	Sunderland, Feb. 12
	Bancoora (s)	Brown	Suakim, Mar. 11.
	Nerbudda (s)	Starrett	Suakim, Mar. 8.
22	Goa (s)	Lewins	Suakim, Mar. 10.
	Rydal Hall (s)	Main	Liverpool, Feb. 21.
	Lombardian	Donald	Mauritius, Jan. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
21	Calder (s)	Hughes	Bassorah.
	Speke Hall (s)	Brand	Liverpool.
	L G. P. Stewart (s)	Bishop	Kurrachee.
	Waverly (s)	Calvert	Havre.
	C. MacGregor (s)	Allister	Liverpool.
	Chilka (s)	Calder	Rangoon.
	Brenda (s)	Merrifield	Kurrachee.
	Venetia (s)	Daniell	Colombo & Shangai.
	Madura (s)	Wilson	Calcutta.
	Malabar (s)	Harris	England.
22	Nerbudda (s)	Starrett	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance on Saturday last:—Brig Keeralarudren, Essajee, for Penang and Cochin; and Barque Warrior, Evans, for False Point.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—Steamers Bokhara, for Antwerp, &c.; Iran, for Bhownuggur; and Agra, for Calcutta and Coasts.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
17	Coconada (s)	Croft	Rangoon, March 9.
	Pemba (s)	Stuart	Rangoon, March 14.
	Tibre (s)	Lugan	Colombo, March 10.

DEPARTURES.

March 17.—Ship Trafalger.

March 18.—Steamers City of Manchester and Africa. Barque Souverain. Schooner George Booth.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.			
19	Himalaya (s)	......	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
19	Assyria (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Pelican (s)	....	London.
	Khandalla (s)	....	Bombay.
	Austin Friars (s)	....	Rangoon.
20	Clan Grant (s)	....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 21.

FROM LONDON.

Bengore Head s—20 cases gin Walter Mutter and Co.
Thames s—14 cases claret, Chartered Bank of India.
Khedwa s—7 cases hockhemell, Chartered Bank of India.
Ancona s—5 cases champagne Cutler Palmer and Co.
Venetia s—5 cases medicine, Treacher and Co; 610 boxes brandy, Messrs N Ardaseer and Sosar 3 bales brown packing paper and stationery Mems Badham Pile and Co; 5 cases stationery N Cumroodin; 3 cases hams without salt and 4 cases hams Treacher and Co; 5 cases hams and oilmanstore, J Framjee; 11 cases candles Mr P Roychand; 5 cases glassware J Rahimtoola; 100 drums raw linseed, and 100 drums boiled linseed M. M. Mody; 36 cases lamps T Knaust; 4 cases different dyes, T Talluckchand.
Kangra s—4 casks stationery, N Cumroodin.
Malwa s—3 packages stationery, N Camroodin.
Clan Drummond s—17 packages earthenware, J Rehimtoola.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—102 cases whisky and 25 cases ginger wine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 101 cases whiskey, D Cowasjee; 2 casks whiskey, Mess President Marine Battalion; 4 packages earthenware, Cassum Nanji.
River Indus s—44 casks Scotch whisky, Thomson and Co.
Clan Drummond s—15 cases sulphuric acid, Messrs Rogers and Co.
California s—3 cases whisky, King King and Co.

FROM CLYDE

California s—34 cases ginger wine, D Dadabhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Carthage s—50 cases whisky, Messrs Aldridge Salmon and Co.
Simoom s—500 boxes soap, D Narsee; 107 packages glassware, N Canji; 100 packages empty soda water bottles, S M Fuzall; 332 kegs paints, L Sumsoodin; 23 packages earthenware, A Somejee; 30 casks salammonic, R Veerji; 40 casks salammonic, H. Goculdass; 11 bales printing paper, H D Bowla.
Clan Drummond s—6 barrels solid chloride of magnesium, M Bhugoobhoy.
Persia s—4 crates earthenware, D Dewraj.
California s—5 cases preserved potatoes, 7 cases boiled beef, 7 cases boiled mutton, 1 case Danish butter, and 2 cases compound vegetables, H Cowasji.

FROM ANTWERP.

Venetia s—36 packages glassware, R Cassam; 45 packages glassware, Moosa Ayoob; 54 packages glassware, J Rahimtoola; 49 packages glassware, G P Mahomed; 25 packages glassware, Jaffer Somejee; 5 packages earthenware, J Rahimtoola; 9 packages glassware, H Sewjee; 40 cases eau de cologne, Owen and Okell; 19 bales printing and 45 bales writing paper, H D Bowla.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Chali Baker s—2,000 cwts bones, S Abdoola; 2,000 cwts bones M Jumal.
Clan Mac Gregor s—5 bales hemp, L Narrenji; 336 bales cotton, Messrs Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.
Clan Drummond s—30 bales wool, D Moorarjee; 157½ cwts myrabollams, G Bharmall.
California s—1,305 cwts myrabollams, D Premji; 2,800 cwts wheat, L Poonsee and Co.
City of Carthage s—12,006 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.
St Andrews s—1,0 0 cwts bones N Essa.
Persia s—450 bales cotton, Messrs Lyon and Co; 11 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 825 cwts myrabollams, K Luckmidass; 1,125 cwts myrabollams, J Purshotum: 80 cwts coir yarn, M Moolji.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara s—220 bales cotton, and 2,001 cwt linseed Killick Nixon and Co; 700 cwts gall, H. Goculdass; 160 cwts gingellyseed, S Ramji; 10 cases opium, P and O Co.
Carthage s—350 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 2009 cwts linseed and 2008 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers; 10,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Europe s—300 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.
Clan Maclean s—1,000 bales cotton, Killick Nixon, and Co 1,000 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 750 bales cotton Lyon and Co; 455 bales cotton, 150 bales hemp, 4,732 cwts linseed and 200 cwts weedseed, Volkart Brothers

FOR HAVRE.

Waverly s—1 bale cotton, F Sauquet; 117½ cwts stones, M Bhodar; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Bedford s—400 cwts buffalo horns and 2,000 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HULL.

Moscotti s—9,850 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Draco s—1,305 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co; 4,018 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Danudin s—20,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Thorndale s—1,999 cwts linseed, Thomas H Moore; 5,791½ cwts linseed, and 6,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Royal Crown s—50 bales cotton, George Lockhart; 200 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co; 3,540 cwts gingelly seed and 2,574 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
R Rubattino s—3,000 empty bottles, F Bozzoni; 400 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Lilburn Tower s—1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lilburn Tower s—525 cwts gingelly seed, M Khoosal; 12,500 cwts mowraseed, 14,000 cwts gingelly seed, 27,000 cwts wheat and 750 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Adowa s—50 bales twist, R Hyde Cheetham.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adowa s—80 bales cotton, D Dwarkadass; 50 bales twist, D Sassoon; 75 bales twist, N B Mody; 389½ cwts raisin, H K Ruttonsy; 36½ cwts sharkfins and fishmaws H Pardhan; 225½ cwts sharkfins, and 157½ cwts opiate, Yue Lun Ching; 250 cwts opiate, R Jewraz; 56 cwts opiate 813 and cwts cloves Quan Lun Esso.
Venetia s—10 chests opium T Luckminarayan; 3 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Venetia s—2½ chests opium, K Kalooram; 5 chests opium, J Chetram; 2½ chests opium, E Nooridin; 32 chests opium, T Luckminarran.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH, 21.

Bown, Lieut, R H A, on appointment to R H A, from England.
Finnis, Capt, R E, on furlough, from Mooltan.
Sewell, D Col, Heyd Cont, on leave, from Hyderabad.
Waller, Major, 45th Sephs. on furlough, from Agra.
Sawyer, Capt, 47th N L. on duty, to Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 20.

Pelly, Lieut, R H A, on leave, to England.
Brindly, Capt, 2nd S N Regt, on leave, to England.
Lewis, Major, S C, on M C, to England.

MARCH 21.

Vaughan, Capt, 6th P In, on furlough, to England.
Heyland, Capt, R A, on Promotion, to England.
Grove, Lieut, 2nd Ches Regt, on leave P A, to England.
Gordon, Capt, A P D, on leave, to England.
Bickford, Lieut, R A, on leave, to England.
Halton, Lieut, 2nd S H, on leave, P A, to England.
Harward, Major Gen, R A, on retirement, to England.
North, Surg, M S, on leave, P A, to England.
Burrard, Lieut, R A, on Med Cert, to England.
Cole, Lieut, R A, on Med Cert, to England.
Carden, Lieut, R A, on Med Cert, to England.
Preston, Capt, 28th Mad, on M P A, to England.
Jamieson, Capt, 14th Sikhs, on furl, P A, to England.
Englis, Lieut, R A, on Med Cert, to England.
Broadhurst, Lieut, 14th Huss, on leave, to England.
Mugford, Qr-mr, 14th Huss, on leave, to England.
Batten, Lieut, 2nd P C, on sick leave, to England.
Browing, Lieut, 4th P I, on sick furl, to England.
Phillipps, Lieut, 19th Regt, on furl, M C, to England.
Hengston, Capt, 10th Regt, B I, on furl, to England.
Barnett, Lieut, 3rd L C, on M C, to England.
Grant, Capt, R A, on furl, to England.
Maisy, Capt, 30th P N I, from furl, to Peshawar.
Henderson, Surg, M I, on M C, to England.
Martin, Col, C I Horse, to rejoin, to Agar.
Sewell, Lieut-Col, 5th R E, to rejoin, to Ellichpur.
Young, Lieut-Col, 1st Goorkhas, on furl, to England.
Ward, Lieut-Col, R H A, on duty, to Umballa.
Malpass, Surg, on M C, to England.
Middleton, Lieut-Col, R E, on leave, to Poona.
Menis, Lieut, S C, on duty, to Kamptee.
Hicks, Capt, R S, on duty, to Ferozpore.
Frills, Surg, on duty, to Meean Meer.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.
Bombay, March 23.

Members are reminded that class-firing will cease on the 31st instant. All those who have not completed their class-firing are requested to do so as soon as possible.

Vol. R. B. Hildrith is transferred from H. to E. Company, from the 18th inst.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY H E THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters.
Poona, March 20.

H E the C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Regt N I—Lieut P Malcolm, 2nd Batn Royal Fusiliers, a candidate for the S C to Officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 12th March 1885.

With the sanction of Govt, the C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt G H W O'Sullivan R E (2nd in Comd) Adjt and Supdt of Instrn, Sappers and Miners, to Officiate as Depy Assist Qr-Mr Genl, B Dist, vice Capt J W Anderson proceeded on service, or until further orders.

The C-in-C has been pleased to appoint Capt F W Snell, Wing officer 13th N I to the Comd of the N I Detachment at Parel, with effect from the 11th January last.

With reference G O C 426 Clause 2 of 1884 Lieut G H Turner, will rejoin the 24th N I.

Surg Major H A Lewis, Ind Med Service having returned from sick leave is placed on Genl Duty, Presidency Circle.

Surg-Major HA Lewis, Ind Medl Service, is transferred from Genl Duty Presidency Circle to Genl Duty Mhow Circle, travelling under Para 514 (j) Transport Regulations Part II.

First Class Vety Surg M C Mitchell, having arrived from England for duty in the Bom Presidency is posted to Mhow vice Vety Surg T Pottinger transferred to Nusseerabad.

Vety Surg F Raymond, having completed a tour of Foreign service, will return to England during the present Trooping season, and report himself to the principal Vety Surg.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the dates specified:—

Lieut-Col C Swinhoe S C Asst Comy Genl, 2nd Class 27th March 1885.

A M Hogg, Staff Corps, 2nd in Comd, 2nd Regt Sind Horse, 13th March 1885.

H E the C-in-C in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officers leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

7th Dragoon Guards.—Major E A Thomas for six months on urgent private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Capt C D Cottrell 7th By 1st Brig for one year on urgent private affairs.

1st Batn Worcestershire Regt.—Lieut A G Smith, for 12 months, on private affairs.

2nd Batn Lancashire Fusiliers Regt—Lieut H T Fleming, for 15 months on private affairs.

2nd Batn East Yorkshire Regt—Lieut-Col R L Dashwood, for 5 months, on private affairs, pending retirement.

2nd Batn Gloucestershire Regt—Lieut P Humphery, for 15 months on private affairs.

2nd Batn North Staffordshire Regt—Capt A W Prior for 12 months on private affairs.

1st Batn Rifle Brigade—The leave granted to Captain the Hon'ble E. Noel in G. O. C. No. 200 of 1884, is extended to the 30th Sept 1885.

H E the C-in-C has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officer leave to the Colonies with the necessary subsidiary leave—

Royal Irish Fusiliers—Capt G Boyle (Aide-de-Camp to H E the Govr of Bombay) for six months on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidary leave:—

Royal Engrs—Lieut M J Slater for 12 months on medl certificate (Unfit for duty with Troops).

South Lancashire Regt 2nd Bn—Qr Mr G H Burne for six months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

7th Dragoon Guards—Capt D de la Rue Bouley, to Rewah from 1st April to 31st May on private affairs.

R H A—Lieut J H Jervis—White-Jervis (D Baty B Brig from) 15th May 1885 to 14th September 1885 to Cashmere on private affairs.

R A—Lieut A H Simpson, (1st Baty 1st Bde) from 16th March 1885, to 15th Sept 1885 to Cashmere on private affairs.

Gloucestershire Regt—2nd Lieut H R Tufnel, in India from 10th March to 9th Sept 1885, on private affairs.

Rifle Bde 1st Bn.—Col F H A Seymour, to Ceylon from 2nd Feb to 16th April 1885, on private affairs.

The leave granted in G O C No. 404 of 12th Oct. 1885, to Major G C Robinson, Royal Artillery, is to be held, to commence from the 5th Nov. 1885 instead of the date therein given.

MADRAS.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CHLOROFORM.—Reference was recently made in this paper to a substitute for chloroform for producing local anesthæsia having been found in a new preparation, muriate of cocaine of the plant known as Erythoxylon Coca. We hear that Dr. Brockman has used it in his practice and is highly satisfied with the result, and finds that it is a valuable agent for effecting local anesthæsia for purposes of operation without the risks attendant on the use of chloroform. The Government, we learn, on the representation of the Surgeon General, have asked the Home Government to send out, as early as possible, 100 grains of the drug. The drug is a costly one, the price being quoted at 2s. 6d. per grain. The coca plant, as Messrs. Hinde and Co., of Calicut, pointed out in their letter to the Collector which we publiseed, grows luxuriantly in Malabar, but no one here knows how to prepare the leaf for market. As we intimated, the local Government have addressed the Government of India with a view to obtain, through the Agricultural Department, information on this point.—*Madras Times.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 17th March as compared with that for the 10th March:—

	March 10. Rs.	A.	P.	March 17. Rs.	A.	P.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,58,191	4	4	41,58,191	4	4
Treasury Balance	1,92,46,116	1	10	2,08,17,455	3	3
Other Deposits	2,63,97,429	5	3	2,69,91,690	2	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,93,884	8	8	5,59,803	4	7
Sundries	12,41,354	1	11	12,61,950	3	10
Rs.	7,15,35,975	6	0	7,37,89,090	2	8
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	51,72,806	0	0	51,02,360	8	0
Other authorized Invtmts	37,17,735	0	0	37,27,535	0	0
Loans on Govt. Securities	81,20,537	15	9	93,66,569	15	8
Credits on do.	83,95,797	7	4	87,39,042	8	11
Bills Discounted	1,77,23,491	3	8	1,73,33,065	15	9
Balances with other Banks	5,77,382	13	7	5,07,361	2	0
Bullion	1,79,953	12	8	82,765	1	11
Dead Stock	11,65,970	4	9	11,64,623	2	3
Stamps	9,374	15	0	10,806	1	0
Sundries	7,41,241	15	4	7,40,127	4	5
Cash at Head Office	1,19,20,130	3	4	1,33,32,476	11	3
Do. at Branches	1,38,11,503	10	7	1,36,82,432	11	7
Rs.	7,15,35,975	6	0	7,37,89,090	2	8

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

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BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st:—Iran (s), from Bhownuggur; Empress (s), Sunderland; Bancoora (s) and Nerbudda (s), Suakim. Yesterday:—Goa (s), from Suakim; Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool; and Barque Lombardian, Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 21st:—Calder (s), for Bussorah; Speke Hall (s) and Clan MacGregor (s), Liverpool; I.G. Patrick Stewart (s), and Brenda (s), Kurrachee; Waverley (s), Havre; Chilka (s), Rangoon; Venetia (s), Colombo and Shangai; Madura (s), Calcutta; and Malabar (s), England. Yesterday:—Nerbudda (s), for Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day at 6 p.m.:—

Overture	Fidelio	Beethoven.
Valse	Talka	G. Chassaigne.
March	Athalie	Mendelssohn.
Polonaise	Der Tackeljug	Faust.
Polka Mazurka	La Jolie Patineuse	J. C. V. Maanen

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Dunedin entered, and the s.s. Cuba, Venetia, and Speke Hall left, the dock on Saturday.

FANCY BAZAAR.—We direct attention to the sale of fancy articles in the Sassoon's Institute, advertised to take place to-morrow at 4-30 p.m.

FORT READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—The annual general meeting of the life-members and subscribers will be held in the library rooms to-day at 5-45 p.m.

WILSON'S CIRCUS.—The circus company well known in Bombay for many years as Wilson's Circus Company give their opening performance in this city on the 4th prox.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Popatwady, on the body of Anundibai, aged 75 years. Deceased on the 2nd instant was seriously burnt about the face and right shoulder, by her sarree taking fire at an oil-lamp which she was carrying at the time. She died from her injuries on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT.—Ghunesh Roopajee, a Marwarree, residing at Kharra Koowa, was charged on Saturday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with housebreaking and theft of a purse containing cash, and a gold ornament set with pearls, of the collective value of Rs. 67, the property of Gunga, a Hindoo widow residing at Candawady. The accused, it appears, entered the complainant's room during her absence on Friday night, and when she returned she found him leaving hurriedly. Seeing that he was a stranger, she seized him and raised a cry, when a policeman came up and arrested him. The property in question was found in his possession. He was convicted, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The thirty-ninth annual general meeting of members of the library was held in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Friday, when, in the absence of the Hon Mr. Mandlik, chairman of the managing committee, the Hon. Mr. Telang presided. The chairman appointed scrutineers to scrutinize the voting lists. The annual report of the library was received and adopted. The past was the fifteenth year in which the library had defrayed its annual expenditure entirely from its current income and from the interest of the reserve fund. The property and assets of the institution amounted to Rs. 76,743-9, and after defraying expenses the credit balance was Rs. 66,591-0-2. The daily attendance of readers on an average was 140, and from 900 to 1,000 works were issued every month during the year. The retiring committee and auditors were thanked for their services during the past year. Messrs. Dadabhoy Pestonjee Master and Pandurang Balibhadra were re-appointed auditors. The meeting resolved to record with deep regret the death of Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, one of the oldest trustees and a benefactor of the institution. Messrs. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit and Mansukhram Surajram were appointed the new trustees. After transacting other business, the meeting separated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BRANDING A STEP-DAUGHTER.

LUXIMON MAHADEO, a grocer at Khetwady, was on Saturday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with voluntarily causing hurt to Jannee, a girl, aged nine years, by branding her with a heated iron.

The girl, it appears, is married to the son of a jemadar of police, and the accused is her step-father. In consequence of ill-treatment by her mother-in-law, she frequently left her husband's house without permission, and came to her mother's, where her step-father used to beat her and send her back. On Friday morning, when she returned to her mother's in consequence of ill-treatment, the accused, during the absence of her mother, tied both her hands with a string and branded her about the body. He then sent her, in charge of one Bhow Mataba, a barber, and a woman named Jumnabai to the house of her mother-in-law. While she was being taken, the girl, on seeing a policeman on the road, commenced to cry and made her complaint to him.

The accused admitted the offence, and stated in his defence that the girl ran away both from his house and also from her mother-in-law's.

The girl said she was ill-treated at both places.

The magistrate remarked that the law did allow the guardian of a child a certain amount of power for its correction, but not in such a cruel manner. His worship therefore fined the prisoner Rs. 50, or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—MARCH 21.

(Before Mr. J. WARDEN, 3rd Judge.)

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

NUNDI SHUDRUTTON *vs.* BHOOJAN NAHAY AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover the sum of Rs. 100 from the defendants, being the amount of a promissory note, together with interest, executed by the defendants in favour of the plaintiff on the 30th September last.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Dinshaw Davur for the second defendant. The first defendant was not professionally represented.

On the 12th instant the plaintiff obtained an attachment on defendants' moveable property, before judgment, from Mr. Hart the Chief Judge, on the ground that the defendants were much involved and were likely to dispose of their property.

It was urged on behalf of the first defendant that he never executed the note sued upon, and that he also received no consideration for the bond.

His honour, after hearing evidence on behalf of the plaintiff, and also the evidence of the writer of the promissory note and the person who attested the bond, gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the whole amount, with costs.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Major and Mrs Hogg, Sind Horse, England
a Mr and Mrs O'Meara, Shaharunpur
a Major and Mrs Newnham, England
a Mr F Mugford, Secunderabad
a Major Radford, R A, Cawnpore
Col and Mrs G Young, Dharamsala
Capt Metcalfe, Belgaum
a Lieut O'Conner, Shahrunpore
a Mr and Mrs Philips, A V D, Bareilly
a Lieut James Burns, A Commy, Dera Doon
a Master Burns, Dera Doon
a Capt and Mrs McKinstry Leicestershire Regt, Jabbalpore
Mr A Flemming
Lieut C E Wyncoll, Jullunder
a Mr L Fabre-Tonnerre, England
a Mrs Radford, England
a Rev H Budden, England
a Mr H O Budden, England
a Miss Budden, England
a Miss Fletcher, England
a Mr W A Elliot, England
a Mr W Hill, England
Rev J D Gray, England
a Mr C J Marr, England
a Mr A G Low, Poona
a Lieut-Col Clifford, England
Col C Martin, CB, England
a Mr and Mrs F H J Cave-Thomas, England
a Mr H G Salmon, England
a Mr G H Eccles, England
a Mr J Evans, England
a Lieut-Col Parry, Umballa
a Mr C E Biddulph, Baroda
a Lieut and Mrs Cole, Kohat
a Lieut Carden, R A
a Lieut Burrard, R A
a Major Twynam, R A, Deolali
Mr J Innes, England
a Mr and Mrs Dauvergne, Kashmere
a Surg Genl Irvine, Egypt
a Mr R K Williams, England
a Mr J Palmer, England
Lieut G A Carlton King's Own Regt, Poona
Lieut S St Leger Wood Bombay
a Mrs Daukes, England
a Major and Mrs Marshall, England
Mrs Lawrence, Kurrachee
Capt Fordyce, Bhownuggur
Mr F B Deane
a Capt and Mrs Lushington Dorset Regt, Peshawur
a Mr and Mrs Gunn, A V D, Kamptee
a Mrs Massy, Jullunder
a Mrs Smyth, Lahore
a Brigade Surg and Mas Walsh
a Mrs Alexander
a Capt McMahon, Poona
a Lieut R H Sadler, Baroda
a Lieut C A Roberts, BSC
Surg R H Firth
Mr and Mrs Francis Ravenscroft, London
Miss Laura Ravenscroft, London
Mrs and Miss Taylor
Lieut-Col and Mrs W J Parker, Sialkote
Lieut Aplin 7th N I
Capt and Mrs F C Maisey, Portsmouth
Capt and Miss Cliff, Portsmouth
Capt and Mrs Campbell, Bombay
Capt and Mrs Spilsbery RE, England
Mr G A Bacheldar, Boston
Mrs Read, Ahmedabad
Col P Lambert, RE, Bombay
Mr J Arthur Brooks, Bombay
Mr F A Innes Noad, Bombay
Mr M C Mitchell, A V D, England
Mr J P Mitarachi, Bombay
Mr E Minors, Bombay
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay
Mr R Cox, Bombay
Mr J F Shields, Calcutta
Mr R W Baxter, Bombay
Surg M Collie, IMD, Bombay
Mr G L Trevor, Bombay
Mr J Hannen, England
Mr John Links, England
Lieut Chapman, Bombay
Mr B C Livingston, Bombay
Mr J G Thomson, Bombay
Mr M Scoulidi, Bombay

Residents left during the week are marked (*a*) thus.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Pre-eminently the Cod Liver Oil for use in India and in warm climates. Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, writes: "I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., [illegible] High Holborn, London.

FREEMASONS' JAMSHEDI NAOROZ FESTIVAL.

THIS annual festival, which is held in honour of the Vernal Equinox, was celebrated by a large number of Freemasons on Saturday at the Masonic Hall, Clare-road, Byculla, and was one of the most successful gatherings of the kind. About a hundred Masons belonging to the Scotch and English constitutions took part in its celebration, and it was noticed that some brethren of the mystic tie had come long distances to join the festival. The native lodges in Bombay alternately undertake to manage the festival, and last Saturday's gathering was under the management of "Lodge Rising Star," and under the auspices of the following lodges:—"Rising Star of W. I.," "Rising Sun," "Eastern Star," "Cyrus," "Islam," and "Aryan." The last-named lodge, which is, we believe, the only Hindoo lodge in the world, lent its aid to the festival for the first time this year. Amongst those present were, besides the members of the above-named lodges, the Wor. Masters of Lodge Concord and other European Lodges.

The new Freemasons Hall, which is in every way a superior building to the old one, presented quite a gala appearance on Saturday. The compound and the building were tastefully illuminated with variegated lamps, and the floral decorations inside the building were of an attractive character. Bunches of luscious grapes, green betelnuts, limes, and various other fruit were suspended from artistically contrived devices, and draped with a profusion of flowers and evergreens. Flags of all nations were called into requisition in the arrangement of the decorations, and were effectively displayed in every possible place; and with hundreds of bannerets, mottoes, &c., went a long way to make the whole place look very gay and festive. The programme of the festival was divided into three parts, which we may name labour, refreshment, and intellectual pleasure. The first part commenced with prayer, and consisted of a discourse which was delivered by Bro. Shamrao Vithul. The subject chosen by him was, "Festivals and Brotherhood," and he did it ample justice. At the conclusion of the discourse, Rt. Wor. Bro. K. R. Cama proposed in an eulogistic speech a vote of thanks to Bro. Shamrao for his instructive and able lecture. This was seconded by Rt. Wor. Bro. Hormusjee Chichgur in an eloquent speech, and carried with acclamation. Two appropriate hymns in the Marathi and Gujrati languages were chanted with musical accompaniments by Bros. Shamrao Vithul, Atmaram Kirtiker, Anundrao Venayeck, Vasudev Kirtiker, Kasum Alli A. Bhimjee, and Mehralli D. Master, both before and after the discourse was given. The second part of the entertainment was the banquet, which was excellently served. The loyal toast of the Queen's health, which was given by Rt. Wor. Bro. Maneckjee Cursetjee, the oldest native Mason, was most enthusiastically received, and drunk with all honours. Rt. Wor. Bro. K. R. Cama proposed "Success to the Festival." In the course of his remarks he explained that this was the twelfth year of this festival, which was held in honour of the Vernal Equinox, and in which all classes were equally interested. This day was held in high estimation by the Freemasons of France, and in Scotland the installation meetings of Royal Arc Masonry were also held on this day. It was celebrated in Persia with great pomp and rejoicings, and it corresponded with the Shimga or Holi festival of the people of Hindostan. He went on to say that the object with which the festival was held by the Freemasons was to bring together the members of the several lodges into harmonious and friendly intercourse with one another. Such a large gathering of Masons seldom took place, except sometimes on installation nights; but on those occasions, there being important business before the meetings there were not sufficient opportunities for the brethren to cultivate that friendship which was one of the most important principles of Freemasonry. This festival not only gave an opportunity to the members of the several lodges in Bombay to meet together in a festive reunion, but it also enabled the non-affiliated Masons, of whom there was a large number in Bombay, to be present in their own right, to celebrate a common holiday and to cement the ties of brotherhood. Bro. Cama then thanked the brethren serving as stewards and the entertainment committee, whose voluntary labours, and those of the honorary secretaries, had contributed to the success of the festival. The toasts of the "Guests" and the "President of the Festival" being proposed and responded to, the brethren returned to the hall upstairs, where the third part of the programme was gone through. There were, to use a sporting phrase, no less than nine events on the card in this part. The entertainment opened with the following prologue, by Rt. Wor. Bro. P. N. Wadia. It was delivered in a happy style, and met with a hearty reception:—

Hail! dear loved Brethren of the mystic art
That teaches man the way to play his part,
For 'tis no gold or glory we desire,
But solely to this end our hearts aspire.
Many there are in this most sordid age
Who desecrate their rôle upon Life's stage.
We to far nobler use our leisure spend,
To amuse, instruct, and learn our labours tend,
For if our craft beguiles the care-worn mind,
If fiery passions it can soothe and bind,
If it can lead to virtue's path the heart
And social love and patriot zeal impart,
If to such blessings by our craft we reach,
The Moral Code what school can better teach?

Full twice six moons have waxed and waned since we
Last filled this hall with mirth and pleasantry.
The Vernal Equinox recalls to life
Our Brethren all engrossed in worldly strife.
So, loving members of the mystic tie,
Let us with genial mirth dull care defy,
And with serene discourse and cheerful song
The fleeting hours of tranquil night prolong.
"The Count and Secretary" you'll find are one,—
Whereby some clever plots are quite undone,
And honest Pierre, by purse-proud Grabeau slighted,
Is to his Annette joyfully united.
By Gubbin's tale, I'm sure you'll be delighted.
The grovelling wretch, by greed of gold incited,
Is spendthrift turned: he looks not ere he leaps
And falls;—and his lost gold he sore beweeps.
For self-improvement we have this fête prepared,
In much precocious state to meet you dared;
And should success to-night our efforts crown,
The event we'll hail as of no mean renown.
More to such judges kind 'twere vain to say,
And so once more I bid you welcome here to-day.

A native chorus and two native songs were then given by Bros. Kassum Ally, Mehrally D. Master and A. Bhimjee. The laughable comedietta in one act entitled "The Count and the Secretary was then enacted. After an interval of fifteen minutes" which were profitably employed in the interchange of mutual courtesies, the amusing comic drama of "Look before you Leap" was represented in a manner which left nothing to be desired. The entertainments at this annual festival always included a piece or two from the English drama, but no attempt had hitherto been made in the representations to enlist the assistance which a display of appropriate scenery affords towards their success. For the first time, however, in the history of the Freemasons' Jamshedi Naoroze festival, the dramatic pieces on Saturday were mounted with proper stage and scenic accompaniments, and great pains appeared to have been bestowed in the get-up of the performers. The principal character in the last piece was enacted by Bro. P. N. Wadia in a spirited and racy fashion. There were about a hundred Masons present, and altogether a very pleasant evening was spent, at the close of which Rt. Wor. Bro. K. R. Cama called for three cheers for Bro. P. N. Wadia, and Rt. Wor. Bro. D. R. Chichgur called for three more for the other performers, which were lustily given. "God save the Queen" was then sung, and that was the sign for the company to disperse at a late hour.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 23.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY,)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

294-83—Thakurdas and D.—Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangji vs. Peroo Mahomed and others—Macfarlane and E., and Payne, G. and S.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

For Consent Decree.

345-81—Tyabjee and D.—Thucker Manjee Khetsey vs. Ramjee Wagojee Goiay and others.—J. C. Cama and in person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

365-84—A. F. Turner—(for pauper) Elizabeth Fitzherbert vs. Alfred Fitzherbert.—Tobin and R.

326-84—Craigie, L., and O.—Dadabhoy Dossabhoy vs. Palloojee Pestonjee Gelliwala and another.—Payne G. and S.—Part heard.

416-84—Bomonjee and H.—Rahimoobhai Allana and others vs. Esmail Munjee and others.—J. C. Cama, and Payne G. and S.—Part heard.

463-84—E. Wilkin—Sadanund Ramchunder vs. Vishwanath Cassinath and others—Chalk and W.

466-84—J. C. Cama—Amubai and others vs. Rustomjee Bezonjee and others—Macfarlane and E.

392-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Mariamboo vs. Abdool Rahim Abdool Ally and others—Payne G. and S., Wadia and G., and in person.

358-84—Macfarlane and E.—Narron Bhugwan and another vs. Nanee—Little S. F. and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For further direction and costs.

121-83—Chalk and W.—Rai Luchmiputsing Doogur Bahadoor vs. Premchund Roychund—Payne G. and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

312-84—E. Wilkin—Harry Bhanjee vs. Bai Kesser and others—M. B. Barbhaya.

407-81—Thakurdas and D.—Wulubdas Walljee vs. Lukhmidas Khimjee.—Jefferson B. and D.—Part heard.

313-79—Ardesir and H.—The New Alexandra S. and W. Co. vs. Kessowjee Naik and others.—Jefferson B. and D.—J. C. Cama and in person.

317-79—Ardesir and H.—The Colaba S. and W. Co. vs. Kessowjee Naik and others—Jefferson B. and D. J. C. Cama and in person.

318-79—Ardesir and H.—The Nursey S. and W. Co. vs. Kessowjee Naik and others. Jefferson B. and D.—Macfarlane and E.—J. C. Cama and in person.

425-83—Mirza H. K.—Fazulabhoy Cassumbhoy vs. Valbai and others. Macfarlane and E. (For argument of issues.)

For further directions.

634-72—Little S. F. and N.—Joosuf Jaffer Wydina and another vs. Munjee widow and others. Tobin and R., and Thakurdas and D.

For further directions and costs on the Commissioner's final report.

478-79—Nanu and H.—Hormusjee Cursetjee Ashburner vs. Bomonjee Cursetjee Ashburner and others.—A. F. Turner and Ardesir and H.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 17th instant:—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 19th January, submitting an offer by Mr. Cursetjee Eduljee Mehta to remove earth and stone from Port Trust land adjoining the fishermen's burning ground at Sewree, at the rate of 3 ans. per brass. He states that Mr. Cursetjee does not propose to carry on blasting operations. Read memo. from Traffic Manager, dated 3rd February, forwarding an offer by Mr. Ramjee Ballajee of 5 as. per brass for earth and stones from the site in question. Read memo. from Traffic Manager, dated 5th February, forwarding offer by Mr. Cursetjee Eduljee Mehta of 5 annas per brass. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 12th February, forwarding letter from Mr. Ramjee Ballajee, increasing his offer to 7 ans. per brass. Read report by Traffic Manager, dated 21st February. Read further report by Engineer dated 2nd March. Read minutes of members of Land Committee.

Resolution.—The Engineer should put in a few trial shots, and mark the effect of the blasting in view of the proximity of the powder magazine. The Traffic Manager should take care that the barrels, etc., in the magazine are so piled that a slight concussion would not affect them. Should the result of the trial shots be such as would render it undesirable to continue blasting, no further action in the matter should be taken, as only a small quantity of material could be obtained without blasting. Should the trial prove satisfactory offers should be invited for the right to remove material on the following terms:—A space of 10 feet from the road to be left, and the excavation then to be sloped down at an angle of 45° to the level of the reclamation on which the magazine stands, the material to be removed in two years. Offers of not less than Rs. 15,000 to be invited, and the person whose offer may be accepted to deposit a sum of Rs. 1,000, to be forfeited should the ground not have been properly levelled at the end of the two years, when all right to remove materials would expire. The trees on the ground about to be operated upon to be removed by the Trustees within three months of the offer being accepted, and to belong to them. The Trustees not to be bound to accept the highest or any offer.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, dated 16th February, asking permission to put up a storage tank for water at Mazagon.

Resolution.—The permission asked may be granted, on condition that the tank be removed whenever required by the Trustees, and that a nominal rent of Re. 1 per annum be paid while the tank is permitted to remain. It should also be stipulated that the additional water supplied shall not involve the Trustees in any additional expense.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 18th February, pointing out that until the east end of Mody-bunder is made available for traffic, it will not be possible to deprive the trade of the use of the land at the west end of the basin required for the dock extension contractors' line. Read memo. from the Engineer, dated 23rd February, submitting plan of additional land at east end of Mody-bunder that will be available for traffic by 31st March. Read memo. from Traffic Manager, dated 3rd March, stating that if the additional land in question is made available for traffic by 31st March there will be no objection to the contractors' line being laid on the west wharf from 1st April. Read memo. from Engineer dated 7th March, submitting estimates for the necessary works. These include the removal and re-erection of part of the present fence and a gate chowkey, the erection of a new fence, a new shed 200 ft. by 40 ft. with teak posts, the rest junglewood, corrugated sheets on roof, and ends covered with junglewood planking. Also the removal from Mazagon and the re-erection as a rest-shed of the old "gup-house," part of the building to be arranged for customs and traffic offices. The estimates also provide for shifting gates, removing road curb, etc., and amount altogether to Rs. 17,927.

Resolution.—The works are sanctioned, with the exception of the following, which are reserved for further consideration:—Revenue office, rest shed, customs office, fence from north-east extremity of the new road. The estimate will be thus reduced by items 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 1,056-4; 4, fence, 330 ft., Rs. 1,237-8; Rs. 2,293-12; contingencies, 10 per. cent., Rs. 229—Rs. 2,523-2. Leaving Rs. 15,403-14 as the amount sanctioned.

The proposed re-arrangement of traffic is also subject to the approval of the Collector of Customs.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 9th March, stating that it will be necessary to do some dredging at Mody Bay in connection with the material to be discharged there from the dock extension excavation, such as removing mud to enable a toe to be put in on the hard ground underlying the mud. He also states that there will be a certain amount of mud forced forward as the tipping proceeds, which will require to be removed. He estimates the cost at Rs. 10,000, and asks sanction to expend up to that amount, the amount to be charged to contingencies dock extension.

Resolution.—The expenditure to the proposed limit is sanctioned.

Submitted letter from Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, dated 22nd December, stating that an additional charge of half wharfage fee has lately been levied in Prince's Dock on goods shut out from steamers, which are afterwards removed by shippers from the dock. Submitted report by Dock Superintendent, dated 6th February, stating that the charge referred to has been levied ever since the opening of the dock, that it covers the right to deposit in the sheds and take turn for shipment, that space within the dock is thus given, roads used, and supervision exercised by dock officials, the same as in the case of goods actually shipped. Read report by the Secretary, dated 20th February, pointing out that the full dock charges are leviable immediately goods enter the dock, and that the charge referred to by Messrs. Killick, Nixon, and Company is really the balance of the dock rates after the "shipping" charge has been remitted. In order to prevent any misconception in the future, he suggests that the words "or carts" be inserted after "boats" in the first line of clause 8 F, page 20 of dock rate book.

Resolution.—The words "or carts" should be inserted after "by boats" in rule 8 F.

Read letter from Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark, dated 4th March, remarking that under the dock table of rates they have paid 2 annas for 10 gallons turpentine and 2-6 pies for 5 gallons oil. As the former is both more dangerous and more liable to damage and leakage than oil, they consider the charge upon the latter excessive, and ask that a reduction be made.

Resolution.—The charge upon oil, which was revised four months ago, is considered to be fair and reasonable, and, as recommended by the Dock Committee, the charge on turpentine should be assimilated to it. It will thus stand—Turpentine, per tin, drum, or case up to 10 gallons, import as. 2½, export As. 2½. In the wharfage fee book the charge could also be stated thus:—Turpentine, per tin, drum, or case, up to 10 gallons, wharfage fee, as. 1; and oils should in like manner be charged per tin, drum, or case up to 10 gallons. Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark should be informed of the Trustees' decision.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 21st February, inquiring whether materials and plant landed at the Gun Carriage-bunder for the Rajputana and other lines now being worked by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company are exempted from Port Trust wharfage fee. Read letter to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, dated 27th February, asking that the Trustees may be furnished with a statement of stores, other than those belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, which have been landed at the Gun Carriage-bunder since 1st January, 1885, and asking that similar information be supplied monthly in future, so as to enable Port Trust wharfage fees to be charged on such stores, the exemption from Port Trust wharfage being only applicable to B. B. and C. I. Railway stores. Read letter from the Agent, dated 28th February, repudiating liability for wharfage fees on Rajputana Railway stores, but stating that a record of such stores is kept, and will at any time be available for inspection. Read minutes of members of Land Committee.

Resolution.—The quantity of stores imported for the Rajputana and other State lines to be worked by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company should be ascertained, and a bill preferred against the Agent of the joint concern for the amount of wharfage fees thereon. The same procedure should be adopted in the future.

Read letter from the Mint-master, dated 6th March, inquiring whether the Trustees will renew the contract for landing stores for the Mint during 1885-86, on the same conditions and at the same rates as those at present in force.

Resolution.—The Mint-master should be informed that the Trustees are prepared to renew the contract for 1885-86 on the existing terms.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution No. 900, dated 11th March, agreeing to allow the present arrangement with regard to the landing of dangerous petroleum to continue until such time as increased imports render advisable the provision of special shed accommodation.

Letter from Superintendent, Telegraph Department, dated 9th March, intimating that the introduction of new rates for telephone lines and instruments from 1st January will probably reduce by Rs. 396 the amount to be annually paid by the Trust.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 15th March, 1885.	For week-ending 15th March, 1884.
Vessels piloted into harbour	25	23
" " out of "	23	18
" transported	17	18

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 13th March, 1885.	For week ending 13th March, 1884.
Vessels entered	13	8
" left	17	7
" remaining in dock	12	13

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, March 20.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·918
Temperature of the Air	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·1
Dew Point	72·1
Relative humidity of Air	·797
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	72·3
General Direction of Wind*	NW, ESE, WSW, W, WNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	208

* From midnight to midnight.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BORAHS OF SEEDPORE.

THE strike at Seedpore is not yet over. It is stated that the Banias are so firm in their resolve not to have anything to do with their enemies—the Borahs—that the latter are unable to obtain provisions at fancy prices. They have, however, ordered out grain, &c., from Ahmedabad, and have got some Mussulmans to open new shops in the bazaar. The Borahs are molested if they go to Hindoo quarters of the town. The Gaekwar has sent some of his officials to inquire into the matter, but the advice of the peacemakers is not listened to.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE MILITARY DEMONSTRATION AT RAWAL PINDI.

Referring to the pomp with which the Ameer of Kabul is to be received at Rawal Pindi, the *Bombay Samachar* states that such a reception has an evident object, viz., to show to the Ameer that should he happen to come to blows with Russia, the British Government is ready to assist him in a proper manner, and that the native Chiefs are anxious to follow suit. But, says the *Samachar*, there is something in the unfavourable comments that come from Madras against such a demonstration. Influential and expert natives there think that a step like this, instead of showing that the Afghans are in need of our assistance, will make it appear that there is great need of the Afghans at present remaining on our side. Once such an idea takes root in the Afghan mind, it would do mischief under present circumstances. It would therefore, be very advisable if the authorities take this fact into consideration, and avoid all appearance of our standing in need of our northern neighbours.

DACOITY AT VERAMGAM.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Samachar* under the above heading writes from Surat:—On the 16th inst. six mounted highway robbers looted about fifty cartmen who were passing through a jungle between the villages of Bhojvan and Trate in the Verumgam district. They deprived them of the money they had with them at the time, and wounded two of the men. On the news of the incident reaching Veramgam, the fouzdar and a district police inspector proceeded to Ahmedabad on the 17th to institute inquiries regarding it.

SUNDAY-HOLIDAYS IN THE MILLS.

The *Jam-e-Jamshed* approves of the resolution of the millowners at their Thursday's meeting to close the mills one day in a week. The *Jame* considers Mr. Cotton's speech an important one, and advises the millowners to pay close attention to it. Agreeing with Mr. Cotton, the *Jame* suggests that better arrangements should be made to meet the depreciation in the value of machinery. The *Jame* would not go so far as to carry Indian cottons for sale at Manchester; but would by no means like to keep a stone unturned in finding out new markets in Africa, Burmah, and Arabia.

THE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

We are now able to give further information as to when the new veterinary college will be opened. It is the desire of Government that the necessary change in the college building should be made in consultation with the would-be superintendent of the college. Immediately, therefore, after the advent of that officer in this country the P. W. Department will commence to make the necessary changes in the Parel building.—*Ibid.*

MR. LEE-WARNER'S APPOINTMENT.

It is no use crying over spilt milk. Since the successor to Mr. Chatfield is found from the civilian ranks, let us see whom we have got. Mr. Lee-Warner's name gives us some confidence. His labours in connection with the Education Commission have not been forgotten. He knows Bombay, and Bombay knows him.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE NEW BUDGET.

With so many disquieting influences at work we had scarcely a right to such a statement of accounts as the one presented by the Finance Minister on Tuesday. It appears in some respects to be more satisfactory than Sir Auckland Colvin's first effort. The financing of a country like India becomes more difficult under political, than other, complications. As regards the condition of internal affairs Sir Auckland has made a clean breast of it. There can be no reduction in the burden of unpopular duties, no abolition of unjust imposts. The License Tax, at any rate, might have been modified, we submit; but small reforms find no place in a comprehensive scheme of Wait and Watch. On the other hand there is to be no fresh taxation; and all things considered, this is a matter to be very thankful for. The Finance Minister seems to be averse to raising the wind in anticipation. The resolution to borrow for pressing Public Works in the English market is, on the whole, in favour of this country. There is much to be said on the other side. But after all it is a choice of evils, and we must choose the lesser of the two.

As to imperial finance Sir Auckland Colvin's Minute reads like a manifesto of assurance that the Government of India is prepared for all contingencies in view of the Russian menace for the integrity of the Empire. Let us hope the tax-payer is equally prepared for his share of national duty.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE NEW JUSTICES.

The list of new Justices once more gives evidence of careful selection. The names are fairly representative. Many of them, European and Native, are quite worthy. There is nothing to be said against them except that some were not recognised long before now. We are especially glad to see the Bombay Press represented by Mr. Maneckji Burjorji of the *Samachar*, who has done valuable service for nearly a score of years as Editor and Proprietor of an important daily, and all through without noise and fuss as also without hope.—*Ibid.*

A NATIVE PRESS UNION.

That meeting of native journalists at the office of the *Hindu* is a step in the right direction. The editors seem to have agreed as to the necessity of moderation in criticising the measures of Government, acknowledging the great benefits of British rule in India. The Madrasees do not need to be told of this; for, as a rule, they are very considerate in ordinary times, though under excitement Ramswamy is about as reckless a critic as any extreme Radical in the heart of London. It is in excited times, however, that moderation is specially needful. The public critic must remember that his object is to do good, and this he could do more by persuasion and kindly advice than by indiscriminate opposition. Perhaps the greatest obstacle we have yet noticed in the way of good government is this ceaseless exercise of the critical faculty. The idea, that every English official in India cannot but be an enemy of the country, has done more harm to us than the actual malevolence of the bureaucracy. There are publicists who cannot exist upon less than one case of injustice or wrong every week, in which the victim is an innocent Native and the aggressor a "brutal" Anglo-Saxon. God knows such cases are not rare at any time. But nothing could be more impolitic, apart from considerations of justice, than this perpetual retailing of horrors, real and imaginary, which cuts at the root of a friendly understanding between the races. And the public becomes so accustomed to the tales of woe that by the time a *bona fide* case of hardship arises even native sympathisers hesitate to accept the report as wholly correct. For a clear appreciation of this and similar points, and for united action towards the removal of anomalies in the administration and the amelioration of the material condition of the people, a Native Press Union for all India is one of our most urgent needs.—*Ibid.*

A CALL TO ARMS.

THE *Madras Times* has received the following letter from Mr. J. H. Garstin, C. S. I., Member of the Board of Revenue:—

"Having been publicly as well as privately invited to take the lead in the movement for enrolling more Volunteers at the present grave political crisis, I feel it would be merely false modesty on my part to hesitate to do so, the more so as the movement is one in which I take the greatest possible interest. I therefore ask you, sir, to permit me, through your columns, to appeal to all the Europeans and Eurasians, civilians of Madras, between the ages of 20 and 55, to enrol themselves as Volunteers and place their services at the disposal of Government for service in the event of war breaking out, and the necessity arising for withdrawing the whole of the military garrison from Madras. In my opinion all that we can hope to accomplish is to get together a large body of men who may be quickly taught to shoot straight with the rifle, and to work guns of position, besides learning to move about from point to point with something like military formation. The majority of the Volunteers would probably be men of good education to whom the mastery of the above details would be mere child's play, except perhaps as regards the shooting straight, but even in that respect practice would soon lead on to something like excellence, if not to perfection. The only sacrifice which the Volunteers would be called on to make would be their time, and I estimate that probably this would not entail more than the giving up of one or two hours of a morning two or three times a week. To prevent disappointment to would-be Volunteers employed by private persons, I would suggest that all such persons should get the permission of their employers to enrol themselves before they do so. In conclusion, I shall be happy to receive and register the names of all persons wishing to enrol themselves, and as soon as 100 have done so I would call a meeting to settle further details, the first of which would be the obtaining permission from Government for the formation of a corps of Volunteer Riflemen. To those who have the time to spare I would say, "you cannot do better than join the Madras Volunteer Guards or the Volunteer Artillery under Major Branson," but my appeal is made chiefly to those who, like myself, have very little time to spare, but who would nevertheless not grudge the greater part of it to learning to discharge what I regard as the first duty of every good citizen in India, namely, to take up arms in defence of the country in time of war.

RUSSIA'S CENTRAL ASIAN RESOURCES.

As attention is now directed to Russian doings in Central Asia, the following account of the Russian troops in Turkistan by Colonel L. T. Kostenko, Russian Staff, translated and abridged by Major F. C. H. Clarke, C. M. G., R. A., may be interesting.

Colonel Kostenko's book is described by in the translator as the most complete and comprehensive work of Russian Turkestan which has appeared at Russian or any other language, and he adds:—"In its compilation Colonel Kostenko has consulted the writings and memoirs of numerous geographers and explorers and the material so culled together, with the results of his own travels, which may be said to cover the greater part of Russian Turkistan, even beyond to the Pamir, have been collated into a valuable treatise on the geography, topography and products of the country; while a chapter is devoted to the Russian troops and their mode of conducting war, which cannot fail to have an interest for those desiring an insight into the nature of a force, as a rule, little known beyond the precincts within which it is employed."

This abridged translation of the chapter on the Russian troops in Turkistan appeared in the Royal United Service Institution Journal, 1881.

"The distribution of the troops in the Turkistan Military District is mainly dependent upon its extent and political circumstances. The area of the district is estimated at some 423,000 square miles (English). On its southern and eastern frontiers the district is conterminous with three independent sovereignties: Khiva, Bokhara, and China. Such a vast extent of territory, and the circumstance of its bordering upon these independent kingdoms, naturally entail a dissemination of the Russian troops over an area more than twice as large as France and 35 times greater than Belgium. The district is defended by 25 battalions (18 frontier, 4 rifle, and 3 local), 8 Cossack regiments, 88 field and mountain guns. The entire number of troops consists of 1,402 officers and 46,465 men. If we assume the population at 3,038,119 souls, there is one soldier to every 65 souls. The troops, as already mentioned, are scattered thoughout the country in forts and redoubts, distant hundereds of miles from each other, and in many cases separated by waste and uninhabited districts. These forts are grouped in two lines—the *outer* or *advanced* and the *inner* or *reserve*. On the advanced line there are two or three fortified points on the frontier with each independent Sovereignty. On the frontier with Khiva, Forts Petro-Alexandrovsk and Nukus; on the frontier with Bokhara, Samarcand and Kata-Khurgan, in the district bordering on Kashgar, Forts Karakol and Narin; and on the frontier with China, Forts Bakhty and Borohudsir. Besides the foregoing, part of the troops are still stationed in Kuldja, which, with its salient form, projects like a ravelin."

The positions of these frontier points are then described more in detail, and the chapter continues:—"Small as the garrisons are of the forts in the outer line, those of the inner line are still weaker; with the exception of those in Tashkend and Verni, the garrisons usually consist of a company, a sotnia, or even half a sotnia of Cossacks. Tashkend is the central point wherein is concentrated the bulk of the troops forming a reserve to the whole of the advance line. Here are stationed six battalions (four rifle, one line, one local), five sotnias, three batteries, and a supper half battalion.

"In the town of Verni are posted three battalions, two sotnias, and two batteries, which serve as a reserve to the advanced detachments in Semiretchia.

"The forts in Turkistan, from an European point of view, would not stand criticism, and are hardly worthy of the designation of forts. They could offer no resistance to Europeans, but present a sufficient obstacle to a Central Asian foe.

"The forts are of two kinds: (1) those erected by the Russians; and (2) those adapted from the Central Asian fortresses, chiefly from the native citadels. The former are mostly found in districts frequently by the nomad, and the latter among the sedentary nationalities. The tracing of the former class is, as a rule a quadrangular field work, with towers at the angles; inside the towers the powder magazines, and on the ramparts of the towers are placed the guns. The forts of the second category are unlike anything European. After the capture of a Central Asian tower, the Russian detachment, being numerically weak, occupied only part of the defensive wall, generally the citadel. The latter was then repaired, ramparts and barbettes made for the guns, embrasures cut, esplanades cleared, and so forth. Inside the citadel were formed the hospitals, stores, artillery and engineer depots, &c. Outside, under the protection of the guns of the citadel, were built the private houses of the officers and the shops of the sutlers. In this way a town sprang up, consisting of the Russian fortress, the European quarter, and the native town.

"In Tashkend the fort is built on the site of the old Sart citadel. It is in shape a bastioned hexagon, of field profile, and about a mile in circumference. The citadel commands the town, and the guns from the ramparts overlook the native bazaar. There is another description of fort, where the strength consists in the garrison itself. Of such are Forts Bakhty and Borohudsir, which have no ramparts, and consist merely of a defensible barrack. In Turkistan nearly all the troops are located in barracks. The accommodation, up to a very recent period, was very bad, consisting either of native huts, or of huts of mud or sun-dried brick, erected by native workmen: but improvements in this respect have lately been introduced, and better barracks constructed by the soldiers themselves. Stabling for the artillery horses has been lately commenced: none existed heretofore, and Cossack horses are still kept in the open air all the year round.

"On the 1st January 1879 the infantry in the Turkistan District were armed as follows:—The battalions of the Rifle Brigade and the 3rd and 9th Frontier Battalions were armed with the Berdan rifle (1868 pattern): all the local and the remainder of the frontier battalions were armed with the Bogdan No. 2 rifle, of Birmingham make. Now, however, all the frontier and local battalions are armed with the small-calibre rifle, No. 2 pattern, of Russian manufacture. The field artillery is armed with 9, 4, and 3-pounder breech-loading guns. The Cossacks are armed with the small-calibre Cossack rifle and the Smith and Wesson revolver. In the armament of fortresses we find smooth-bore field guns and 4-pounder rifled muzzle-loading guns, 18 pounder howitzers, 18-pounder mortars, and four 6-inch rifled muzzle-loading mortars. Besides these 40 mitrailleuses were sent out at the end of 1878; of these 30 are with the Tashkend, fortress artillery and 10 at Verni; they are formed into separate batteries.

"The provision of the troops with warlike stores is maintained entirely from the laboratory at Tashkend. Ammunition (powder lead, &c.) is brought exclusively from European Russia. The small productiveness of the district does not permit of any of the artillery stores being prepared on the spot. An attempt was made in 1870 to obtain a supply of lead from the local mines in the Karatagh, but owing to the want of technical knowledge of mining, the attempt resulted in failure. The requirements of both siege and field artillery are supplied from the district arsenal at Tashkend. Here are made wheels, ammunition boxes, and so forth. The difficulty is to obtain hard wood, which has to be brought from European Russia. There are no field or siege parks. When an expedition is about to take the field, field parks are formed of hired carts or camels. At the close of the campaign the field park is again disbanded. Reserves of artillery stores are kept up from the home magazines under the orders of the chief artillery administration.

"The clothing of the soldiers varies with circumstances. Climatic conditions, on the one hand, and economy on the other, have created a costume by which the Turkistan soldier is quickly distinguished from his compatriot in Europe. For the greater part of the year he wears his gymnasium linen blouse, with cloth shoulder straps, chamois leather trousers (*chambars*), dyed red, and a white kepi with the hind flap.

"The blouse is renewed annually, the *chambars* biennially. The latter garments were adopted from the natives; they are durable, protect the legs from thorns, and are comfortable for riding. Officers are allowed to wear them in the field. Instead of a knapsack, the soldier in Turkistan carries a linen havresack. Cossacks, instead of the linen blouse, wear gray shirts made of camel's hair, known under the name of *armiachina*. Entrenching tools are carried in the following proportions: In the frontier battalions, each line company has 20 axes, 10 shovels, 5 spades and 25 *ketmens*, or native shovels. Each rifle company: 12 axes, 6 shovels, 3 spades, and 15 *ketmens*. In the Rifle Brigade each battalion carries 40 axes, 40 shovels, 12 spades, 12 matttocks with handles, and 3 10-lbs. crowbars. Each battery of the two artillery brigades is equipped with 16 axes, 16 shovels, 4 spades, 4 mattocks, and 2 10-lbs. crowbars.

"Before the creation of the Turkistan military district, when the Russians only occupied the unfertile Kirghiz steppe, the supply of the troops in Central Asia with provisions was maintained by imports from European Russia. But after the occupation of the fertile districts abutting on the Syr Darya and its tributaries, it became possible to feed the troops from local resources.

"With the exception of the northern part of Semeretchia, and in the Kazala circle of the Syr Darya province, meadow hay and sometimes oats are obtainable, but in the rest of the district these products are unknown.

"In some parts of the Syr Darya province, in the Zeraphan circle, and in the Amu Darya subdistrict barley is replaced by jugara (*sorgo*)."

RUSSIAN TRADE IN GIRLS.

THE trade in children within the province of Yakutsk is the subject of an interesting note in the Journal of the Russian Geographical Society. The Irkutsk Geographical Society had received a note from one of its members, who thus depicted the lot of girls within the province. In the last century the poorest Yakute, who had no means of supporting a large family, took his new-born child in a covering of birch-bark and hung it on a tree in the forest to die from hunger. But the richer Russian merchants began to buy children from their poorer Yakute clients, and so several Russians purchased whole families of servants. This custom induced the Yakute communities to take care of the poorest children, and the community was bound to feed them, under the name of *Kumolan* children, who spent three days in the houses of the richer members of the community, two days in those of the moderately wealthy, and one day with the poorest. But of late the custom has arisen of selling children, and especially girls, to Olekminsk merchants, who sell them further to the Yakutes and Tunguses of the Olekminsk district. The parents sell girls for thirty to forty roubles (3*l.* to 4*l.*), and in Olekmir they are re-sold for sixty roubles, sometimes eighty roubles. Of course this trade is made under the cover of "taking children to bring up." The Irkutsk Society having taken interest in this communication, it has received information from Yakutsk authorities, and from a well-known student of Yakute life, M. Gorokhoff. It appears from these communications that such trade really exists, the chief impulse to it being given, less by the work a purchased girl might do, than by the possibility of receiving for her the *kalym*, that is, the money paid by men for purchasing a wife. Woman labour is at so low a price that one might have a woman in his household and pay her half a piece of cotton, "for a shirt," per year. But the *kalym* reaches very high prices. One rich Yakute has recently sold his daughter to a Tungus for 3,000 reindeer, and the same price was recently given by a half idiotic Yakute for the daughter of another Yakute. Middendorff quotes also several instances of a very high *kalym* paid for girls, its average being about 500 roubles. When a Russian priest sold a girl whom he had educated for five sables and ten skins, it was considered as a very low price. Altogether, the *kalym* is the chief cause of maintaining the trade in girls, together with the gradual impoverishment of the Yakutes.

RIVAL PYTHONESSES.

IF two augurs could not meet without smiling, we may be sure that two Pythonesses when they encountered each other in society giggled. The lady who looked after the pigeons at Dodona and listened to the wind among the oaks must have exchanged amusing letters with the other lady who recited the hexameters at Delphi. The nature of woman, her hearty appreciation of a joke at the expense of man's credulity, is not altered by time, if we may judge by a diverting or disgusting pamphlet, "Some Account of My Intercourse with Mme. Blavatsky (Elliot Stock)." This little work, in a mixture of French and of English slang, is by Mme. Coulomb, who once was the friend, and is now, we fear we must say, the traducer, of Mme. Blavatsky. It is needless to add that Mme. Blavatsky is the Joanna Southcote of Theosophy, the great female Mahdi of the Mahatmas, the wonder-working Sylph of the Steppe, the long missing link between ancient Aryan science and modern Slavonic, Psychical, and American curiosity. This lady is the author of a learned work on the Mysteries of Isis; or, Isis Unveiled, or something of that kind, in which we are assured that she quotes Latin elegiacs from Lucretius. And yet the Philological Society has not recognized these novel performances of a poet previously known merely for his austere hexameters. Mme. Blavatsky claims the acquaintance of Koot Hoomi, the Maskelyne of the Thibetan mountains, and the mysterious Inner Brethren of Thibet appear (with a family resemblance to JohnKing) at her entertainments. Varying slightly from the well-known Shakspearian method, Mme. Blavatsky finds letters on trees, tea-cups in antres vast, cigarettes in unicorns' horns, and magic in everything. Her literary advocates have published books in which (as the unconverted believe) a good deal of crude evolutionism and a quantity of Indian cosmogonic fancies are mixed up with plenty of common "Spiritualism," faintly disguised by a Thibetan colouring. Such, to the outer world, is Mme. Blavatsky, and such is Theosophy. Of this lady, and of Theosophistic miracles, Mme Coulomb gives an account which no one is obliged to believe. The character of Mme. Coulomb as revealed in her pamphlet is that of a female French Barry Lyndon, in a novel environment. The Odyssey of Mme. and of M. Coulomb's adventures, their needy and shifty attempts to maintain existence, are sad and laughable; and not less laughable and sad are the letters here published, written, it is asserted, by Mme. Blavatsky. According to the most recent news on this momentous subject, Mme. Blavatsky does not intend to prosecute Mme. Coulomb, who must be a most malignant and mendacious libeller if her story is not true. Perhaps Mme. Blavatsky shows her wisdom in this peaceful attitude. Of Mme. Coulomb readers of her confessions can have only one opinion, whatever they think of the truth of her revelations. That opinion makes her evidence, either way, worthless; though every one may draw his own conclusions as to the weight of the internal evidence she adduces.

In 1872, so this veracious chronicle begins, Mme Coulomb was introduced at Cairo to Mme. Blavatsky. The great Lady Mahatma was then merely a "Medium," and kept a private Necyomanteia in a closet lined with red cloth. "She calls the dead and makes them answer your "questions." Mme. Coulomb, eager to meet some of the dead, made the acquaintance of the sorceress. Her she found in a room "full of people all alive" and all denouncing Mme. Blavatsky, who "had taken their money" and left them nothing but stuffed gloves, bits of string, and the other apparatus of the Medium. Mme. Coulomb conferred benefits on Mme. Blavatsky which, as far as we can see, were afterwards much more than repaid, and need not have been mentioned. Next Mme. Coulomb heard of Mme. Blavatsky in Russia, and, finally, in America, where she was creating a Theosophistic Society. Without laying any stress on Mme. Coulomb's evidence, we may repeat that new Theosophy is only old Spiritualism under a fresh name. The miracles, mediums, manifestations, and all the rest of it, are identical, only Koot Hoomi, away in Thibet, is a more magnificent conception than John King, the ghost of an illiterate sailor. Nothing but a smattering of Neoplatonism (in cribs, of "rollicking science" in the guise of popularized evolutionism, and of Indian dreams, which may be got up in a dozen cheap text-books, was needed for the conversion. Then, behold, the discredited Spiritualism became Theosophy, "Lodges" were founded, Englishmen, Americans, and even some of the natives of India, were gulled, and a profitable clientele was created. America, the cradle of Spiritualism, was the home of this Theosophy. It is a shame that even the most sceptical of generations should have been taken in by such a very commonplace device, should have sought signs so readily capable of being manufactured. Whether the signs and miracles were managed precisely as Mme. Coulomb describes is not a matter of importance. It is certain that Houdin, or even a meaner juggler, could have wrought much better miracles.

Mme. Coulomb, before she met Mme. Blavatsky in the flesh again, lived a roaming life in Calcutta, Galle, and other places, teaching French, attempting hotel-keeping, and, finally, rushing into the Pythoness's arms in Bombay. Here she was first employed to "tell the Colonel that she had seen a figure in the garden." Next, when the Colonel had swallowed the "figure," she had to embroider thick pockethandkerchiefs, which were distributed "in an occult manner." Then holes were made in the ceiling-cloth of an office, and, lo! a "portrait of a Yogi tumbled through the air before the very eyes" of a gallant Colonel. Mme. Coulomb tries to give the impression that she thought these performances little harmless jokes. But, even by her own account, she suspected that Mme. Blavatsky had already carried the joke too far at Cairo. Then an attempt was made to place a cigarette, tied up with a lady's hair, in the horn of the unicorn of the British arms, under a statue of the Prince of Wales, at Bombay. But Mme. Coulomb did not care to climb up to the unicorn's horn, and this miracle lapsed, owing, as was thought, to unfavourable atmospheric influences. Then pink notes were found in trees, a miracle that occurred in the courtship of Mr Arthur Pendennis and Miss Blanche Amory. Next the great teacup trick was done, and Mme. Coulomb maintains that she knows the brother who put the teacup in the soil, and that he is not a Thibetan. Next Mme. Coulomb was instructed to make a doll—a big doll of the male sex—and this, she alleges, is the astral body of Koot Hoomi, all the astral body he ever had. Some kind of trap was now manufactured, apparently by a brother of French rather than of Thibetan extraction, and by aid of this trap letters fell mysteriously, through the air, on the tables of rooms. Other letters fell, by the material agency of a bit of string, out of trees, and ledges of buildings, in the open air. The proper Theosophistic view is that these epistles were written in Thibet, were magically disintegrated, magically materialized again, and so fell about in rooms and in gardens. The reader has his choice between these rival hypotheses. Swayed by early memories of what Mr. Bouncer did in the schools with a piece of paper and a bit of string, we incline to the ideas of Mme. Coulomb. Indeed, Mme. Coulomb says that she saw part of one of the letters written and put into the hands of M. Coulomb (who appears to be a Mahatma of no ordinary powers) for transmission by astral post-office. Next the "shrine," with doll complete, was rigged up, a simple apparatus that should not have deceived a baby. Finally, there was a quarrel, partly because Mme. Coulomb could not keep the fun to herself, partly about 2,000 rupees. Some of the missionary bodies in India seem to think Mme. Coulomb's theories sound. Theosophists prefer those of Mme. Blavatsky. Each side will give its belief exactly where its prejudices determine. Perhaps the majority of the English public will conclude that there is something a little dubious in this new faith about which so many people talked credulous nonsense last season.—*Saturday Review.*

GHOSTS IN DUBLIN.

A REMARKABLE case was heard on Feb. 21 in Dublin. Mr. Waldron, a solicitor's clerk, sued his next-door neighbour, who is a mate in the merchant service, named Kiernan, to recover 500*l.* damages for injuries done to his house by, as he alleged, the defendant and his family. Kiernan denied the charges, and asserted that Waldron's house was haunted, and that the acts complained of were done by spirits or some person in plaintiff's place. Evidence for the plaintiff was to the effect that every night from August to January his hall-door was continually being knocked at, and his windows broken with stones which came from the direction of the defendant's premises. Mrs. Waldron swore that one night she saw one of the panes of glass in the window cut through with a diamond, and a white hand inserted through the hole so made in glass. She caught up a billhook and aimed a blow at the hand, cutting one of the fingers completely off; the hand was then withdrawn, but on examining the place she could find neither the finger nor any traces of blood. On another occasion the servant, hearing mysterious knockings, fell down with fright, upsetting a pail of water over herself. Mr. Waldron armed himself with a rifle and revolver, and brought a detective into the house, while several policemen watched outside. They, however, could find nothing. Kiernan's family, on being accused of causing the noises, denied it, suggested it was the work of ghosts, and advised the Waldrons to send for a Roman Catholic clergyman to rid the house of its terrors. A policeconstable swore that one evening he saw Waldron's servant kick the door with her heels at about the time the rapping usually commenced. Chief Justice Morris said the affair suggested the performances of the Davenport Brothers or Maskelyne and Cooke. It was quite inexplicable from the absence of motive, and remained shrouded in the mysterious uncertainty of the Man with the Iron Mask, the authorship of "Junius's Letters," or "Why Anderson left Dycer's." The jury found for the defendant.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 21.

THE improvement of ⅛ in Consols in London yesterday to 98¼, slight as it is, shows that if there is any change in the political situation at all it is towards peace. Here rumours of a warlike character have been rife to-day, but these probably have their rise in the preparations Government are very properly making for pushing forward a large body of troops to the frontier. Notwithstanding Consols being better, Indian securities are weaker, the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan by 1 per cent. and Rupee Paper ½ in Fours and ⅜ in Fours-and-a-half. The latter is attributable, no doubt, to the weakness again apparent in exchange, and the former to the announcement of a sterling railwy loan to be brought out in London. On this side the information that steps are being taken to carry out the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee for the extension of Indian Railways will meet with approval amongst business people, who had rather taken alarm at the slight provision made in that respect in the Budget.

In the London General Produce markets yesterday changes were few and unimportant. Linseed and Rapeseed are unaltered. Wheat is reported quieter, and to arrive in London partially 6d. per quarter lower.

Although Piece-goods in Manchester continue firm and the receipts of Cotton at the American ports light, the Liverpool market lacks activity. The sales yesterday were only 7,000, and to-day 6,000 bales, and while Americans to arrive yesterday were slightly dearer, spot prices remain unchanged, throughout. In New York also rates have remained the same for the past four days, 11 5-16 cents for ready and 11·57 cents per lb. for July shipment. The position has simply resolved itself into one of statistical strength in the raw staple versus bad trade in the manufactured article, and it remains to be seen which is the more powerful influence. The former would be, no doubt, were political matters more settled, as prices are by no means high enough to seriously check the general consumption of the world, but until the complications with Russia have passed beyond the possibility of an appeal to arms, we question whether the market can show much of a recovery.

We subjoin our usual weekly figures, from which it will be observed that the reduction in the visible supply has only been 30,000 bales, making the total 393,000 bales below last year. The Liverpool stock is 6,000 bales less, having probably reached its maximum last week at 990,000 bales. Last year 1,066,000 bales was the highest point on 27th March.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	32,000	43,000	104,000
„ Exports to U. K.	34,000	39,000	45,000
„ „ Cont.	18,000	35,000	48,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,494,000	4,515,000	5,225,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	2,012,000	1,969,000	2,168,000
„ „ Cont. „	1,237,000	1,209,000	1,416,000
„ Stock in the Ports „	703,000	795,000	889,000
Saturday's Receipts	4,000	9,000	10,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 20th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds	2,780,000	3,173,900	3,375,990
„ „ Surats	308,000	502,650	560,820

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	984,000	1,035,500	930,630
„ London	36,000	58,000	64,360
American afloat	150,000	205,000	248,000
East Indian „	44,000	112,000	83,000
	1,214,000	1,410,500	1,325,990
Price of Mid-Uplands	6d.	6d.	5⅝d.
„ Good Fair Dhollera	4 11-16d.	4⅝d.	4⅜d.
Difference	1 5-16d.	1⅜d.	1¼d.

The Bombay market for Cotton keeps very firm, and sellers are asking a further advance of one rupee per candy. There is simply no business, however, owing to the want of home orders, and an almost total absence of speculative movement. We shall, no doubt, see more activity later on, when Cotton begins to come to market more freely, but from what we can see there is not going to be any such rush of supplies as will depress prices materially during any part of the season. Every day goes to show more clearly that the crop is a short one all round, and it is fortunate for Bombay operators that they have generally recognised that fact, and not been led away by the comparatively high prices ruling to sell heavily in advance. Those, for instance, who have Broach to deliver on the 25th find prices close upon the highest point touched throughout the season and a comparative scarcity of supplies. We say comparative scarcity, as although real Broach is somewhat difficult to get yet in quantity, those benefactors to "short" sellers, the professional mixers, are prepared with a reserve of "pass" Cotton, which will prevent any serious pinch. Persians, Khandeish, Jafferabad, &c., have all, it is said, been called in to supplement the limited available stock of New Broach, but this season the mixing has not been done in Bombay so much as up-country, and it will be all the more difficult therefore to detect.

WHEAT is in stronger request again owing to easier freights, which enable shippers to cover in this month's shipments on better terms. No. 1 White Pessy has advanced to Rs. 3-5½ per cwt. railway terms, and is pretty firm at that.

SEEDS all round are quiet but unchanged. Linseed is quoted at Rs. 5-9½ to Rs. 5-10½ per cwt.

FREIGHTS are quiet in the extreme, the supply of tonnage proving quite equal to current wants, and for no port is there any appearance of a squeeze for this month's shipment. We quote to-day :—

	READY. Wheat Meas.	FORWARD. Wheat Meas.
Liverpool	25s.	25s. to 26s. 3d.
Open Charter	27s. 6d.	26s. 3d.
Havre	26s.3d. to 27s.6d.	26s. 3d.
Antwerp	25s. 26s. 3d.	26s. 3d.
Marseilles		32s. 6d.
Trieste-Venice	32s. 6d.	32s. 6d. to 35s.

EXCHANGE is just as dull as other things. There has been next to nothing done to-day, and with Calcutta reported weak the tendency of rates is easier. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6⅞d.	„
Do. three months' sight	1s. 7⅛d.	„
Credits „ „	1s. 7⅛d.	„
France „ „	2·03⅜	

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull owing to the lower quotations from home. Fours are Rs. 96½ ; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 99 nominal.

SHARES are generally dull and unchanged. In Spinning and Weaving the firmness in Cotton is again exercising an adverse influence. Those mills who have contracted well ahead for their supplies of the raw material are just able to hold their own, with perhaps a slight margin on the right side ; but those who work on a hand-to-mouth system, or who have been led astray by the nonsense written and talked in favour of a large Indian cotton crop, are bound to lose money on every pound of cotton now turned into yarn at existing rates. Alliance have weakened down to Rs. 665, Anglo-Indian to Rs. 96, but Framjee Petits are rather better at Rs. 550, Jewraz Balloo at Rs. 917½, Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,050, and Orientals at Rs. 450. Port Cannings are weaker at Rs. 317½.

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SASSOON INSTITUTE.

THE following BOOKS have been added to the Library during the week :—

ROOM A.

- Billiards, by William Cook, Champion. Edited. by A. G. Payne.
- Indian Law Reports Vol. VII., March, 1885, Allahabad Series (present).
- Indian Law Reports Vol. IX., March, 1885, Bombay Series (present.)
- Indian Law Reports Vol. XI., March, 1885, Calcutta Series (present.)
- Indian Law Reports Vol. VIII., Feb., 1885, Madras Series (present.)
- General Index, Indian Law Reports Vol. VII. for 1884, Madras Series (present.)
- Patent and Patentees Vols. XIII. XIV. for 1878 and 1879, Vol. 2 (present.)
- Records of the Geological Survey of India Vol. XVIII. 2 copies (present.)
- Secret of Death (from the Sanskrit) ; by E. Arnold, M.A.
- Tales of the Pandaus ; by A. Wandering Cimmerian.
- Prophecy and History in relation to the Messiah ; by A. Edersheim.

ROOM B.

- A Bit of Human Nature and the "Lively Fanny ;" by D. C. Murray.
- Boulderstone or New Men and Old Population ; by Wm. Sime.

ROOM C.

- Thacker's Indian Directory for 1885.

THE COMMITTEE appointed to arrange for the presentation of an ADDRESS to the Right Hon'ble Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., on his retirement from the office of Governor of Bombay, beg to inform gentlemen who desire to attend that His Excellency has consented to receive a Deputation at the Secretariat on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 5-15 p.m. Those who wish to be present on the occasion are requested to be in attendance at the Secretariat at 5-10 p.m. on the above date.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BERGMANN.—March 22, at Middle Colaba, Harold George, the beloved child of George and Elizabeth Bergmann, aged six months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOLDNEY—At 7, Staff Barracks, Fort William, the wife of Captain T. H. Goldney, 38th Regiment, Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

SWEETING—March 17, at Dibrugarh, Assam, the wife of Alfred C. Sweeting, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FRENCH—PRUDHOMME—March 18, Arthur, Lieut. 33rd Regt. M. I., eldest son of the late Major-Genl. Montagu Thomas Ffrench, M.S.C., to Elizabeth Marguerite, eldest daughter of E. N. Prudhomme, of the Bank of Madras.

STEVENS—PATERSON—March 14, at St. John's Church, Monghyr, by the Rev. Charles Dowding, Percy Warsbrough Stevens, to Maud Frances, third daughter of the late Charles Paterson.

THOMPSON—HARINGTON—March 19, at St. George's Cathedral Madras, by the Rev. J. Black M A, C M Thompson, Esq., M. B., Indian Medical Department, to Ella Cecilia Dalyell, only daughter of William Sullivan Harington, M Inst C E, and grand-daughter of the late William Harington, Madras Civil Service.

DEATHS.

CAREY—March 18, at Allahabad, after a short and painful illness, Mary Josephine, the dearly loved wife of Patrick Carey, aged 29 years 5 months.

D'SILVA—March 20, at Cochin, of fever, Clarissa, the beloved wife of John D'Silva, retired Sub-Judge and Joint Magistrate, Cochin.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1885.

THE telegrams from our London correspondent which we publish this morning are calculated to renew the feeling which prevailed so generally a week ago that the danger of war, which arose so suddenly, cannot be regarded as completely dissipated by the progress of the negotiations. We need not concern ourselves much about the rejoicings of the St. Petersburg press over the concessions, such as they were, which were admitted by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons to have been made when the Russian Government claimed to occupy the debateable territory as a right. Whether the Ministry were wise or unwise in regarding as lapsed the demand that the Russians should retire behind the line of Sarrakhs is to be judged by diplomatic canons. If war be the object of the Russians nothing will eventually be lost by giving and taking in negotiations which may be its prelude. The question really is whether the Government of St. Petersburg thinks the moment opportune to push their long series of aggressions in Central Asia to the conclusion which was foreseen by every one—by Shere Ali amongst others. If that should be the case then we shall fight, and the fate of arms will decide whether the time has come to put a limit to the encroachments of the Northern Power in that region. Nothing else will be decided by any campaigning now possible on the remoter frontier of Afghanistan. Lord Beaconsfield was perfectly prescient when he protested against Herat being regarded as the key of India. The key and the lock should not be six hundred miles apart, if the one is to be of any use in regard to the other. If the Afghans are resolved to exert themselves to the utmost to hold Herat we shall assist them to do so, and the Russians cannot get it. But even the capture of the place could decide nothing in favour of the Russians. Her work, if she had an eye either to the conquest of Afghanistan or to disturbing the Indian frontier, would be then scarcely begun. This is a consideration which makes people who are accustomed to such calculations incline to the opinion that unless Russia have ulterior views in regard to the dismemberment of Turkey she will not now press matters much further in the direction of Afghanistan. A desire to divert the attention of the British Government from the Black Sea and Asia Minor to Herat and Penjdeh might induce Russia to risk a menacing demonstration, and even a sudden blow at the territories of the Ameer. The danger seems to be there. But a war with England and India sustaining the Afghans would not promise Russia a sufficient recompense either in territory or in prestige for the manifold risks which such a desperate venture would involve. And this is the best ground on which to rest the hope of peace, at least for the time being.

The concessions which have delighted the writers in the Russian newspapers went only to the length of allowing the Russians to continue to occupy debateable territory while the negotiations are in progress to ascertain to whom it is ultimately to belong. Nothing is yielded as to the question of right. The Russian Government profess a willingness to conclude a treaty on the basis of the ethnographical considerations put forward by M. Lessar. But it is impossible that we could treat upon conditions which would alienate territory which has been indisputably Afghan, merely to oblige the Russians. The Ameer would have good right to complain if his allies and protectors arrogated the right to dispose of his provinces without considering his interests. It would suit the Russians that we should commit such an injustice, because the immediate result would probably be that, finding we had served them so badly, Abdul Rahman would throw himself into the arms of his enemy to be revenged upon his friends. An arrangement on the so-called ethnographic basis is therefore out of the question. The telegrams from London inform us of two circumstances which seem to show how precarious the situation really is. M. de Giers is said to have resigned. He was the Minister to whose anxiety for peace Lord Dufferin bore testimony before leaving London to come to India. The mere rumour of the resignation of a prominent statesman of his type is in itself an expression of a widespread foreboding. The other incident is that the British Government has obtained evidence that the famous Colonel Alikhanoff has been engaged in an attempt to excite a revolt at Panjdeh. The possibility of the embroilment—even in spite of themselves—of the Governments interested by the unscrupulous activity of men like Alikhanoff has always been an element in this business ; and the fact that the British Government has proof of Alikhanoff's complicity in this attempt will not serve to allay irritation and suspicion. The *Times* urges that the British Government should in effect make overt preparations for war if Russia maintains her present attitude. Mr. Gladstone is asked to do what Lord Beaconsfield did in regard to the Russians when they were within three miles of Constantinople. The advice is, perhaps, open to the reproach that it is a little *ex post facto*. The Home Government and the Government of India did not wait for it to make preparations which if not overt were only so in the sense that they have not been ostentatious and defiant.

Speaking of what comes within our knowledge in this country, we can point to the fact that the Government of India have wisely resolved to supplement the demonstration of the camp at Rawal Pindi by placing twenty-five thousand men on a war footing in the district of Quetta. The Government of Bombay has been instructed to provide for the transport, clothing, and food of an army of that strength, and the necessary arrangements have been already in part carried out. They displayed great zeal and activity. A thousand carts were sent northward from Bombay last week, and two thousand bullocks were sent forward from Sind to draw them. Another thousand carts will follow immediately. Camels, ponies, mules, donkeys, and bullocks are being selected and purchased. Fifty thousand suits of clothing are being got ready. Provisions and forage are being procured in abundance. The additional regiments which are to constitute the Quetta *corps d'armée* are not yet designated, though some military men profess to have a general idea of what is intended. No regiment will be taken unawares, for the best spirit animates them, and there is a unversal desire to see active service.

GENERAL GRAHAM'S first engagement in the new campaign can scarcely be deemed more than a reconnaissance in force, since the troops with which he advanced on Hasheen on Friday morning have again returned to camp, as they did after an unopposed reconnaissance in the same direction on Wednesday. But it was an affair of some importance, nevertheless, and perhaps as satisfactory an opening of the campaign as could well have been made. Its most noteworthy feature was the credit which the Indian troops engaged in it have gained. The 9th Bengal Cavalry made two brilliant charges, inflicting with their lances great loss upon the retreating foe, who have gone in a south-westerly direction to Tamai, about ten miles from Suakim. The engagement, therefore, was abundantly successful, and our losses were scarcely out of proportion to the success achieved. It would be easy, nevertheless, to make too much of a victory gained, as this was, in an endeavour not so much to reduce the strength of the enemy as to ascertain what his strength was. The value of the victory will depend almost entirely upon the use that is made of it. General Graham, not having yet advanced in force, had good reasons, no doubt, for returning to camp at the end of the engagement ; and the construction of a zareeba, in which the 70th Regiment have been left, has given him some tangible return for his fighting. But it will be a real advantage to avoid as much as possible that *cul de sac* warfare of which we have exhibited so much in that part of the world—a warfare which advances and retires with no obvious purpose, and which has small terror even for the beaten force. It was not General Graham's fault that his efforts in the Eastern Soudan at this time last year were so inconclusive, and he will doubtless realise that from a political point of view the more seldom he returns to camp after having once left it the better it will be. Meantime it is satisfactory to notice that the campaign has opened with an unqualified success, and that the Indian troops have contributed their full share to the victory.

HOLKAR'S offer to the Indian Government to place all the resources of his State at their disposal may very well be read side by side with the letter in which the Nizam's Political Secretary urged, in our columns the other day, that the Imperial Government should draw upon the armies of the native States to supplement its own forces in resisting Russian aggression. It will be answered, of course, by irresponsible objectors with the reminder that there are incidents in Holkar's record which have yet to be satisfactorily explained. And there, no doubt, the matter would end, so far as they were concerned. But then there are others, by no means irresponsible, who are indisposed thus summarily to dismiss such suggestions as those which have come from Hyderabad and Indore during the past few days. Sir Lepel Griffin, for instance, fresh from Indore,—fresh, too, from vivisecting Mr. Wilfrid Blunt and his well-known theories—went to Rutlam the other day with these words upon his lips :—"I firmly believe that the armies of the native States may be a source of great strength to the Government, and I trust that the day may come when they will be utilized more than at present, that an opportunity may be afforded them of showing their spirit and courage side by side with the soldiers of the Queen." Which means this, at least—that such proposals as Mr. Medhi Ali has just made in our columns need not be pushed aside as though all available arguments upon the subject told against them.

THE Duke of Connaught, we understand, will attend the Durbar at Rawal Pindi. It is probable that this will necessitate a change in the arrangement for his departure from Bombay. The original arrangement was that His Royal Highness should leave in the Carthage on Friday, the 3rd April. If it is possible for him to leave Rawal Pindi in time to arrive in Bombay on the 4th, the departure of the Carthage will probably be deferred until that day ; otherwise the passages of the Royal party may be transferred to the Surat, which sails on the 10th of April. Even this arrangement, however, would fall through if the Duke, having withdrawn his resignation of his command in the North-West, should, as is said to be not improbable, get a place on the rota for service beyond the frontier.

FRENCH POLITICS AND PARIS TOPICS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, FEB. 27.

THE result of the debate on the vote of censure now proceeding at Westminster is as eagerly waited for here as ever it is in England, and if bad wishes could upset a Ministry that over which Mr. Gladstone presides would be irrevocably doomed. It is difficult to understand this, seeing that Mr. Gladstone has over and over again declared the purely philanthropical nature of the Soudan expedition, and appears as much in earnest about what he says as it is possible for a man who is also a statesman to be. One could understand this feeling—a feeling which seems to be shared in Germany also, if the *Cologne Gazette* represents public opinion to any degree in that country, if France were, for instance, interested in the establishment of English influence in Egypt, and wished to see the indefinite occupation of this country by British troops effected. But Mr. Gladstone being professedly and, it is to be feared, most sincerely as much opposed to any such policy as the veriest Chauvin in France is, this bitter feeling against him is only comprehensible by supposing that the French have no belief whatever in the political honesty of our Premier, and see in his professions of philanthropy as much cause for cheers and laughter as any of the gentlemen of the Opposition in the House of Commons. The French refuse to believe in philanthropy ; it is impossible as a political virtue they maintain, and they see in its profession a criminal duplicity. The English, it is known, they advance, have only one creed—Take care of Number One. Of all nations they are the last to go crusading without the hope of loot ; the loot in this case being, I presume, the fertile plains of the desert, and the wealthy cities of which Khartoum is the capital.

"You must get rid of Mr. Gladstone at any price," said my friend the Deputy to me yesterday. "Why !" "Because all Europe is against him. We will not stand an annexation of Egypt by England." "But, my dear sir, this good benevolent Gladstone is the man of men most opposed to anything of the kind. He is putting the Khedive's house in order for the greater comfort of His Excellency. A political charwoman, *quoi*, without a charwoman's financial pretensions." "So he says, but nobody believes it." "Granted. But if the Liberal Cabinet is upset, and the Conservatives reign in its stead, will you not have far more reason to dread a policy which, because you suspect it to be secretly designed by the Liberal Premier, in spite of his repeated asseverations to the contrary, has made him so unpopular amongst you ? You must be well aware that the present Opposition are beginning, very audibly too, to announce the advisability of the very policy which, never for a moment intended by Mr. Gladstone, who is most opposed to anything of the kind, so much incenses you." "*N'importe.* Gladstone *delendus est.*"

You will allow that it is almost impossible to understand this feeling. One would fancy that Europe in general, and France in particular, jealous to a ridiculous degree of our presence in Egypt, would be all in favour of a Minister who is doing his best to minimize the importance as well as the duration of what is causing this jealousy, ridiculous as it is. But precisely the contrary is the fact, an apparent contradiction illustrated long ago by the author of a fable which told of the hatred of a certain wolf for a certain lamb. In foreign policy Gladstone and the meek lamb that had troubled the wolf's waters is an excellent simile. The meek lamb had not troubled the waters, but that did not matter.

The speculations indulged in here as to what our next move in the Soudan will be are no less curious. Needless to say that a very important majority assert that we shall do what we are said to have done in the Transvaal, receive a blow on one cheek and present the other for similar chastisement, an action quite in harmony, with the "Christian" and "philanthropical' or charitable feeling that motives our presence there at all. Others—and I notice that to-night's *Temps* puts forward this view in print—are of opinion that the wily Gladstone will gradually shift the Soudan burden on to the shoulders of Italy, burning as she is to emerge from an inglorious activity and to win her spurs amongst modern Great Powers. You have here Gladstone the fox (since we have our book of fables open) in the Soudan well, and Italy the goat to help him out and remain there. But hear *Le Temps* on the subject. In an article in which it qualifies the debates as not remarkably brilliant, Sir Stafford Northcote having spoken with his usual lack of vigour, and Mr. Gladstone being evidently troubled by the number of faults it was his to palliate, it continues :—"This dream [Mr. Gladstone's] appears to us to be to pass the burden of the Soudan over to some other Power, and we should be very much surprised if this sudden intimacy between the English and Italian Governments, if in these successive expeditions, obviously disproportionate to their ostensible object, sent out to the Red Sea by the Deprètis Cabinet, if all this does not mean that Mr. Gladstone has the secret intention to eventually leave the Italians to solve the Nubian question. The Italians have for a long time been seeking a field for their desire of expansion and acquisition. The Soudan is thrown open to them ; they are invited to conquer it, to exploit it, and benefit all the world thereby, benefiting England by enabling her to withdraw her troops, and herself, who would thus find employment for her army and her navy, whose inaction has so long been weighing upon her, and all Europe in short, which could only profit by the turbulent and quarrelsome instincts of the young peninsular Power being satisfied."

It would be better, I think, if the French, instead of occupying themselves so much about our affairs, would look to theirs. They have of late written themselves down sad political economists. When last week I announced that the measure for protecting agriculture by raising the duty on foreign corn had been thrown out, I made a mistake—the Bill was only modified. Yesterday, as a matter of fact, the House agreed to increase this duty by half-a-crown (3 francs) on every hundred kilos of corn. Let us put the sun out now. There is a tallow-chandler round the corner of my street, whose stock won't sell. Let us protect him. Raise the price of bread by all means, gentlemen. There are thousands starving in the streets of Paris, and as many in the other towns. But what does it matter to them if bread is dear or cheap, since they cannot buy it, however little it might cost ? Sell the pound at a sou or at a franc, they cannot afford to buy a pound at either price ; and agriculture must be encouraged.

Starvation ? Why, it is a weapon in our hands ! Are we not stopping the victuals of the Chinese ? In other words, have we not declared that rice is *contrebande de guerre*, and that in spite of the opposition formulated last night in the House of Commons by Lord Fitzmaurice, speaking for the English Government, we mean to seize all English ships laden with this commodity ? And will not this step of ours open the eyes of the mandarins to the very small political importance of England, already made evident to them by our signal victories compared to their inglorious defeats ? English influence will shortly be *nil* in China. What we have to do is to court the Russian Government, and procure their mediation. Peace would then be very speedily assured, for it is notorious that the Russians have of late greatly added to the weight of their already important authority in Asia. It is not easy to believe the sincerity of the above proposal, but it is a current one here. Can you fancy Russia stepping in to put a stop to a quarrel which is daily rendering the cause of the latest adventurer in Asia more weak and more unpopular ? I cannot.

On Sunday last I was present at the International Meeting of Workmen, organized with a view of cementing peace and unity of action between the workmen of all nations, held at the Tivoli-Waux-hall under the presidency of M. Henry Maret, Deputy. The meeting was of special interest to me, inasmuch as it was in part composed of a deputation of English workmen, headed by Mr. Thomas Burt, M.P. for Morpeth, Secretary of the Miners' Association, and a notable member of the Reform Club in London. His speech was, perhaps, not very notable, and fell rather flat, rendered in French by an interpreter. The same may be said about a manifesto signed by some thirty members of the Workmen's Peace Association, framed on millennium principles, at least on the principles of millennium where work, if not peace, should reign supreme. Rational or not, the manifesto was not to the liking of our friends the Anarchists, who look on workmen who do work or who wish to work as "reactionnaries." These gentlemen, who have of late been much baffled and suppressed by a discerning police, resolved to have their fling at last, and, with that bravery which usually characterizes their proceedings, to the annoyance of those who could with difficulty protect themselves. At about three o'clock in the afternoon, therefore, they burst into the room, shouting, upsetting benches, and generally disturbing what had till then been a peaceable meeting. A certain Compagnon Pouchet, by trade a carpenter, whose shorn hair spoke of recent durance vile—he has just been doing a two months' "stretch"—made himself particularly noticeable. "Paris" he opined, "can be divided into two classes—the Paris which enjoys, and the Paris which suffers. The one has the monopoly of pleasure, the other the monopoly of suffering. This kind of thing must come to an end." And in order to bring about this consummation, devoutly wished for by him, Compagnon Pouchet thereupon began to distribute fisticuffs to his immediate neighbours. Suffering must be put a stop to at any price. From which to the Soudan was for the rapid cerebration of an Anachist an easy transition. Fisticuffs here, fisticuffs or their equivalents with bayonet and sword over there. "The French in Tongking and the English in the Soudan are barbarians, for they wish to oppress the people." A second course of fisticuffs being then served out all round, I withdrew, the subsequent proceedings interesting me no more. I believe, however, that a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Burt, who must have gone home to England with a very unfavourable impression of the French proletariat. I hope that my frequent references to the sayings and doings of Messieurs les Anarchistes, foolish as the first and ignoble as the second are, do not weary you ; but unfortunately these gentlemen are slowly but surely becoming of political importance here more than elsewhere, which, pleasant as it would be to do so, it is impossible to ignore. The Republic, if menaced, is not menaced from above, but from below.

I must also apologize if I weary you by again using my "Hyperion" Saturn simile. Put the British workmen grumbling for another chaos in order to have some fashioning forth to do, building, carpentering, joining, plastering, and what not ; and there you are. But my simile stops here ; poor Saturn had to remain idle, so runs the legend, and eternally, while for these there are men who undertake, and publish this intention, to supply them with what they ask for. Yes, if they have their way, the Irish dynamiters will do their best to bring about a chaotic state of things not in London only, as heretofore, but in every town, so it is announced, and in every village in England. This philanthropical resolution was taken by these gentlemen in solemn conclave assembled on Sunday last here in Paris. The meeting had been announced for Monday, but was hastily convoked on the previous day to avoid the over-inquisitiveness of Sergeant Mozer and his colleagues of Scotland-yard, who are over here in great force. "Convention" the meeting was called—it will be dubbed "Parliament" shortly, and was composed of Dynamitards, Invincibles, and Fenians. Certain members of the Parisian press, *testibus illis*, were admitted, and though the trysting-place is not named we are informed by the *Figaro* reporter, amongst others, that it was appointed in a large hall in a hotel at Saint-Ouen. This hall, we are informed, is usually used for the meetings and discussions of financiers and peace-loving merchants, and the walls of it are papered with a paper which is red. The "delegates" were eleven in number, of Americans there were three, of Irishmen two, of Englishmen, I am sorry to say, two also, two "Europeans," and two to represent the Irish Invincibles. A Nihilist of ominous countenance, black-bearded and unkempt, was noticed amongst the distinguished visitors, as was also a past master in the art of making explosive bombs. All the delegates were dressed in evening-dress, and had all of them on their left breasts a green rosette, beneath which was a tricolour rosette. The *Figaro* correspondent, whose report reads nearest truth, having mentioned these details, and described the furniture of the room, the baize-covered table surrounded by some twenty chairs, the gilded chairs at one end of the room, and so on, confesses that before the palaver began an *exeunt omnes* was proposed by the Benjamin of the meeting, carried, and enforced. The other reporters are mute on this very important detail. The *Figaro* reporter was conducted into a room on the third floor of the house, and supplied with ink, pens, and paper, and subsequently with occupation for these by the Benjamin aforesaid, who came upstairs every ten minutes to render an account of what had been "going forward" down below. It is to be noted that the accounts given by the different papers are very much alike, which would contribute to a belief in their *bona fides*, a belief I am loth to confess, seeing in these stories what reminds me of what things Pip told the sister who had brought him up by hand about his visit to the establishment of Miss Hevesham and Estella of that ilk. The stage-coach, the wavings of flags from the windows thereof, the mighty dogs that fought for "weal" cutlets, of which in truth there was not one, no, not one, from silver platters. You mind you of it ? Well, let us for the nonce be Gargerys and Pumblechooks to the Pips of the Parisian papers and listen to the tale of how these delegates proceeded, to elect a president, mysteriously incognito as K. L. ; how one Michel Flamnery was appointed secretary, and how in the discharge of his office he read divers letters from sympathizing absentees, notably from one O'Neill, once professor at Vernon, "wanted" now for murder committed in 1867, and a communication from promising pupils at the clerical school for Irishmen in the Rue des Irlandais, praying the meeting to save Ireland at any cost and by any means ; how the absence of M. James Stephens was commented upon and severely blamed ; how a telegram from No. 1 was read, in which No. 1 expressed his strong objections to the fusion of the Invincibles and the Dynamiters, but yet sent kindly greetings and heartfelt God-speed to the delegates ; how the president then eloquently addressed the meeting, and for peroration put to the vote a resolution framed by Patrick Corcoran of Kilkenny, another man of '67, wherein for various reasons, amongst others a wilful disregard of recent warnings, it was proposed to "punish England for her odious crimes and to carry on the campaign by the same means as hitherto, but on a vastly larger scale and by measures more energetic, that is to say, by simultaneous explosions, not only in London, but in all the towns and villages of England"—a resolution carried by seven votes to four, the minority being in favour of an amendment proposing to modify the programme of the dynamiters in order to show that this war is directed against the English Government and not against the English people, this modification to consist in limiting the attacks to the English navy and the English barracks and arsenals ; how, further, the proposed aid and collaboration of the Nihilists was rejected with contumely, inasmuch as the Nihilists are enemies of Russia, which is the enemy of England and ergo, indirectly, the friend of Ireland ; how the death of James MacDermott was once more resolved upon and his sentence publicly proclaimed, and how the execution of it was entrusted to two emissaries ; how the convention appointed further two delegates to put themselves into communication with the secret French agent of the Mahdi at Cairo, to provide the prophet with food and ammunition ; and how the convention finally withdrew into a still more private sanctum, to discuss matters still more deadly, still more appalling.

This meeting took place, and perhaps, after all, amused itself in the way above described. Eleven men can amuse themselves by bandying balls about, why should not eleven men find pastime in bandying words about ? If the conspiracy was serious, or rather, if these men were in earnest, secrecy, the very essence, the prime factor of conspiracy, would be observed. For without their black cloaks what would the conspirators in *La Fille de Madame Angot*, or in any other farce, be, but sorry dolts and foolish *farceurs* at their best ? Medea must not kill her children in public, no, nor can conspirators either, who do not wish to be laughed at as vulgar braggarts, hold their confabulations *coram populo*. A vulgar thirst for notoriety, which is usually the distinctive feature of reprobates, from Lacenaire or Lefroy down to the Artful Dodger and his tribe, braggadocio which would be ridiculous if it were not offensive can be the only reason for these proceedings. I am therefore very far from attaching to these "Great Fenian Meetings" the importance elsewhere given to them. It is, however, only too notorious that the number of *soi-disant* disaffected Irishmen here is very large. I am sorry to say that I have frequently, in places where thirsty souls most do congregate, been asked to drink to the health of the Mahdi, and have met with contumely on suggesting that that gentleman can very well look after himself. I daresay this sympathy, expressed publicly here, with England's most dangerous enemy has led to a report that several of the dynamiters have left Paris to join the False Prophet, a report no doubt further substantiated by the fact that there, is at present in Paris an Egyptian gentleman, an emissary, if not of the Mahdi, at least of the revolutionary party in Egypt, who is warmly espousing the anti-English cause. He is, amongst other things, editing an illustrated paper in Arabic, printed here and distributed in Egypt. I have seen a copy. It is but a small sheet of four pages printed in French and Arabic. In one of the cartoons England is represented as an old woman, on whose back is a basket full of brambles. She is engaged in picking up another bramble labelled "Soudan" whilst the crowned heads of Europe indulge in Homeric laughter of scorn. *Ab hoc uno disce omnia* as regards the paper and its importance.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE HOSTILITIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FOOCHOW, FEB. 23.

THE fact that a three weeks' pursuit of the small Chinese fleet supposed to be coming down from the northward has only ended in the sinking of two vessels which were caught in a trap, and the escape of three others, has very seriously detracted from the relish of the sop thrown by Admiral Courbet to his fleet by going into action ; for the temper of the men was becoming such that action of some sort was absolutely necessary, if a serious spirit of mutiny was to be met otherwise than by the harsh measures allowed by military law, and they expected something more glorious than a helter-skelter chase up and down the coast after five skulking Chinese war-vessels, only to end in the ignoble destruction of two of the enemy's vessels in a creek. It has not been the least difficulty the French have had to encounter, in their attempted operations out here, to keep their men in order, and altogether the French troops have not shown that faith in their commanders, and sympathy with their country's aims, which in armies with a different organization go so far to ensure continued success.

Seeing the indifferent success of French arms in China and Indo-China, it becomes a question whether they will not find their Colonial Empire in the Far East very dearly bought when it is at last regularly in their hands. The conditions of settling a new country are now totally different from those prevailing in the days when a handful of Europeans were able to subdue whole empires of semi-barbarous people, simply because to many millions of the people they conquered the crack of a musket, the roar of their cannon, and the various scientific engines of war were so awful and unintelligible that resistance seemed impious. But in our times the missionary and the trader have combine to spread more rational ideas amongst the ignorant masses inhabiting the lands which colony-mad Western nations are casting longing looks upon ; and with the knowledge that gunpowder can be made by any savage who has the necessary ingredients, that swarms of jobbers and commission agents will supply arms in any quantity, and that the secret of the continual success of Western armies over savage foes simply lies in the superiority of organized bodies of men over mere mobs, there must come, as we see in China, a more or less thorough adoption of European modes of defence and offence. However poor the imitation, the fact is still there that Krupp cannon are pitted against Krupp cannon, torpedoes against torpedoes, and drilled troops against drilled troops. The uncontrolled tribes lying about the frontiers of the new French acquisitions in Indo-China can get arms and ammunition in any quantity they desire, and nothing short of a war of extermination on the part of the French will secure them from constant interference from that quarter, and the maintenance of a large army of occupation.

Whether it is the policy of France to lay down a rigidly definite border to her territory, and hold it so strongly that any serious interference from her neighbours is not to be feared, remains to be seen ; but past events in other parts of the world show that her policy is more directed to producing constant embroilments with the neighbouring independent States with a view to interference, protection, and final annexation. With all their inaptitude for colonization, their dread of exile, and their cramped notions of pecuniary enterprise, such a policy in Indo-China cannot fail to bring in a large amount of very valuable territory which the French will be unable to prevent from becoming a splendid colony ; and as the establishment of this colony will involve the loss of valuable trade routes and outlets to our Indian merchants, it becomes a matter for very serious consideration whether something may not be done on our side to counteract and neutralize French diplomacy in countries where we have at least the right to say a word as to their disposal.

The moment is slipping past when peaceful modes of interference are all that are necessary. Now, while France has not conquered those who dispute the territories with her, while the rudiments of settlement have not been attempted, and while the greatest neighbour, China, is smarting under what with some justice she calls an unjust war, is our opportunity to push trade relations with Siam, Upper Burmah (if necessary acting over the head of King Theebaw), the Shan States, and Western China. Much may be done now by prompt action, which will necessitate more serious interference if events are left to develope ; peaceful trade rivalry will do more now than angry diplomatic protests in ten years' time.

The steamship and the telegraph are day by day contracting, so to speak, the dimensions of the world, and recent events have shown how ravenous is the earth-hunger manifested by France, Germany, and Italy, who seem to have made up their minds that stability lies in expansion. Continents are no longer available for conquest, and attention is of necessity turned to such apparent scraps as Indo-China ; but the greater accessibility of all parts of the world now happily dispels the ignorance once so prevalent, and nobody knows better than our Indian statesmen that Indo-China is of much greater significance to the Empire, both politically and commercially, than the mere scrap it appears on the map.

The British nation is accused of selfishness by people who at the same time have their hands on territory they are not fitted to utilize, either from want of capital or inaptitude ; and the ultimate unselfishness of British colonial arms will be held by most unprejudiced men as acquitting the nation of the accusation, which covers indiscriminately all degrees of the vice from that of the early Spanish and Portuguese conquerors to our own spotlessly unselfish policy in Egypt, as it is proclaimed to our sceptical neighbours.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT AND THE NATIVE PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday I observe that the editor of the *Jam-e-Jamshed* inquires whether the native public will not enter a strong protest against the injustice done to the Educational Department by the free gift to an outsider of their only prize ? Now, it appears to me that if the educated natives have (to put it on the lowest possible ground) any regard for their own interest, they will not, in this matter, maintain that silence which gives consent. If there is one friend to which they owe much, to which, indeed, they owe their existence as an educated body, that friend is the Educational Department. And if they are wise, I do not think they will stand by with folded hands and see the heart and life knocked out of it. That is not the way to serve old friends, or to gain new ones.

You, sir, have already clearly pointed out that the Secretary of State's orders require that the appointment of Director of Public Instruction should go in the Department, unless there are some very strong reasons to the contrary. Are there any such strong reasons in the present case ? Are there any reasons at all why Principal Wordsworth, the senior member of the Department, should not be appointed ? I know of none that can bear the light of day. No doubt in some quarters the idea is that no one is a "practical" administrator unless he is a well-drilled office hack who muddles himself with figured statements, and emits wordy reports reflecting favourably upon his official superiors and their pet theories. But this is not the view taken by the native public, who are the parties chiefly interested in this matter. In their opinion the Directorship, which is the key of the whole educational position, should be in the hands of such a one as Principal Wordsworth. And this is the right view of the situation, looking both to the past and the future. For it is to the labours of Mr. Wordsworth and men like him, during the last twenty years, that we owe the high tone, the moderation, and the practical working power which so honourably (and admittedly) distinguish the new generation of educated men in this Presidency. It is to the spirit evoked by Mr. Wordsworth and men like him that we owe the new popular movement in favour of education, the self-help and the self-denial which have shown themselves at Poona and elsewhere. It really seems an insult to the common-sense of the community to tell us that the work of such men is "unpractical." Looking to the future, what is now the right course for the native public to pursue ? To my mind it seems clear that they have the remedy in their own hands, if they will be true to themselves. With that united front which Bombay can present when occasion requires, they should insist that the orders of the Secretary of State should be carried out in their letter and in their spirit ; that the independent life of the Education Department should not be extinguished ; and that the development of this new movement should be placed in the hands which have done so much to originate it, and which are capable of guiding it with foresight and sympathy.

FELLOW OF THE UNIVERSITY.

March 22.

TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON MR. GLADSTONE'S AGREEMENT.

THE RUSSIANS INSTIGATING AN AFGHAN RISING.

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF M. DE GIERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 21.

The St. Petersburg press is triumphant over the agreement proposed by Mr. Gladstone, and accepted by Russia, respecting the debateable territory. The agreement is regarded as a victory for Russian diplomacy.

There is a strong feeling in London regarding the political situation in Central Asia.

The *Times* urges the advisability of counteracting the effect of the Russian preparations by the strengthening of important positions within the disputed territory by the Afghans.

It urges that if Russia continues to delay the despatch of the Boundary Commission Sir Peter Lumsden should make a report defining the basis of England's demands.

If the parleyings are prolonged, and it is found impossible to arrive at a final and satisfactory decision, England should adopt overt steps similar in character to Lord Beaconsfield's when the Russians threatened Constantinople.

LONDON via Teheran, March 22.

The British authorities have positive proofs that Colonel Alikhanoff has been trying to instigate an Afghan rising at Penjdeh.

It is reported that M. de Giers has resigned.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

FIGHTING ROUND SUAKIM.

LONDON, March 21.

General Graham telegraphs that his force started from camp at daybreak yesterday, and after severe fighting succeeded in clearing the enemy from the hills in the neighbourhood of Hasheen. The enemy's force was estimated at four thousand men, who on being attacked by our troops streamed towards Tamai.

The Indian lancers charged the enemy concealed in the bush, and in the meanwhile an entrenched zareeba was formed, which has been garrisoned by the 70th Regiment, with six guns. The remainder of the force has returned to camp.

Lieut. Dalison, of the Scots Fusiliers, and eight men were killed. Amongst the wounded were Major Harvey, of the 5th Lancers (Royal Irish), and Major Robertson, of the 9th Bengal Cavalry (severely), Dr. Lane, and thirty-three men.

The enemy's loss was heavy.

SUAKIM, March 21, 6 P.M.

Another account of the action which took place at Hasheen on the morning of the 20th inst. gives the following particulars.

On the enemy being attacked by General Graham's force they streamed in large numbers towards Tamai.

The British loss amounted to 22 killed, in which were included 17 men belonging to the Indian Contingent, and 44 wounded, of which 16 were Indians.

Major Robertson, of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, was wounded in the thigh.

The men of the Indian Contingent, who took part in the fight, behaved splendidly, charging the enemy twice and inflicting great loss upon them.

SPECIAL PRAISE TO THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

KORTI, March 20.

In telegraphing the account of the engagement at Hasheen to Lord Wolseley, Sir Gerald Graham praised specially the Indian troops.

NEWS FROM THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE NILE EXPEDITION.

KORTI, March 20.

Lord Wolseley has inspected the camp at Abu Dom (eastwards of Merawi), and has now returned to the head-quarters here.

Sir Evelyn Wood has established his head-quarters at Debbeh.

The British troops will evacuate Korti at the end of this month.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, March 21.

The captain of the Glenearn, arrived this morning, reports that a French man-of-war coaled at Singapore in spite of the prohibition.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PARIS, March 20.

It is officially announced that only rice destined for ports of China north of Canton will be treated as contraband of war.

THE DURBAR AT RAWAL PINDI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, March 21.

The Kabul refugees in Peshawur and Rawal Pindi, comprising among others Sirdar Jellaloodeen Khan, grandson of Dost Mahomed, and Daud Khan, Yakoob Khan's famous Commander-in-Chief, are to be deported to Lahore and Abbottabad during the Ameer's visit to India.

The Maharajah of Kashmere does not attend the Durbar for some unexplained reason.

Grand preparations are being made at Peshawur for the reception of the Ameer.

The 12th Bengal Cavalry, the Wiltshire Regiment, and the 8th N. I., from Nowshera, have been ordered to Peshawur to strengthen the local garrison in the reception duties.

The Nawab of Bhawulpore passed through Lahore to-day, *en route* to Pindi.

It is rumoured among the natives throughout the Punjab that the force now assembled at Rawal Pindi will escort the Ameer back to his capital after the conference, as a general rising is anticipated in his absence.

The weather at Pindi is getting warm rapidly.

Lieutenant Edwards, of the King's Dragoon Guards, has been appointed A.D.C. to General Gordon, 1st Infantry Division.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 21.

The Viceroy leaves Calcutta on Monday, and will propably arrive at Rawal Pindi on the 27th, halting at Allahabad twenty-four hours on the 25th. His Excellency will hold a levée at Rawal Pindi on the 27th, at 9-30 in the evening.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Colonel C. Baylay, Political Agent, Kotah, has been permitted to proceed to Europe on one year's furlough on medical certificate.

THE CALCUTTA FRAUDS CASE.

Mr. Bonerjee, counsel for the prosecution in the case of the Empress *versus* Charles Palmer, stated to the court this morning that if the court was of opinion that there should be a new trial the District Charitable Society were prepared to proceed. Mr. Justice Macpherson thought that, as the case for the prosecution was mainly one of conspiracy, and the jury had acquitted the prisoner, and as the jury had disagreed on other three counts of cheating, his lordship did not consider a new trial necessary, as it would re-open the whole question of the frauds. Palmer was therefore discharged.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, March 22

Mr. A. F. C. Cunningham, C. I. E., Political Agent succeesd, Mr. Lee-Warner and at the Foreign Office.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A CLERGYMAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DEESA, March 22.

A serious accident has occurred to the Rev. E. Bowen, Chaplain of Deesa. He was thrown from his pony at Abu on Friday night, and dragged some miles. When discovered next day by a search party, it was found that his leg was broken in two places, and that three ribs were also broken. He lies in a most precarious condition.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEATH OF SIR HARRY PARKES.

LONDON, March 22.

A telegram has been received from Shanghai announcing the sudden death of Sir Harry Parkes, the British Minister in China.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, March 22.

Mr. Ashley, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night said that Sir Charles Warren had settled the Stellaland difficulty, and was hopeful of pacifying Goshen.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

It is arranged that their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on their way home from India will visit Constantinople, where they will be the guests of His Majesty the Sultan.

THE CONGO STATE.

BRUSSELS, March 21.

It is announced that the King of the Belgians will accept the title of "Sovereign of the Congo State."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, March 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

MALTA, March 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, March 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ZANZIBAR, March 21.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Merka left here for Bombay on the 19th inst.; and the steamer Swordsman, Captain Wendt, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta.

COLOMBO, March 22.

French mail-steamer Saghalien from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, March 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 11-16d.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75¼
4½ ,, ,,	77⅞
3 ,, Consols for account	98¼
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	97
4½ ,, French Rentes	110¼
Bar Silver	49 3-16

Arrival.—St. Dunstan.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	43,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats	8,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	55,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	1,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	984,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	44,000	,,
,, ,, of Cotton in London	36,000	,,

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(March 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect

China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route still interrupted between Bushire and Fao. Messages for Turkish route can be forwarded per mail steamer weekly over interrupted section of Persian Gulf cable.

Suakim-Perim still interrupted.

Cable Brest St. Pierre Miquelon still interrupted.

Cable Perim-Maranham interrupted.

Anglo-American Company's cable Brest St. Pierre interrupted

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, March 21.	
10 p.m.	77·2
SUNDAY, March 22.	
6 a.m.	74·9
10 a.m.	80·4
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	82·6

COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of Bombay Exhibition Committee, Town Hall, 5 p.m.

Meeting, Fort Reading-room and Library, 5-45 p.m.

Band, B. V. R. Corps, Bandstand, evening.

"The Private Secretary," Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

Mar. 23.—Horse Show at Ahmedabad.
,, 25.—Farewell dinner to H. E. Sir James Fergusson at Byculla Club.
,, 27.—Departure of H. E. the Governor for England.
,, 31.—Arrival of Lord Reay by P. and O. s. s. Rosetta.
April 3.—Departure of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for England.
,, 9.—Annual Examination, School of Art.

Furlough and leave on private affairs out of India, for officers in military employment, has been stopped. A number of officers who had booked their passages to England found telegrams awaiting them in Bombay cancelling their leave and ordering them to return to their regiments.

It is announced that Maharajah Holkar has offered to place the whole resources of his State unreservedly at the disposal of Government, in view of possible complications on the frontier. The offer has been very cordially received by the Viceroy,

The resignation by Major-General H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught of his appointment on the Divisional Staff of the Army in India has, an up-country paper learns officially, been postponed. His Royal Highness's application to remain in India was only received at Army Head-quarters on Wednesday last. Needless to say with war in Central Asia still a possibility the application was at once entertained.

A letter from the Ameer's agent at Nimlâ, a few miles this side of Gundamuk, has reached Peshawur, confirming the anticipation that His Highness would reach Jellalabad on the 19th instant, and halt there for two days on account of Nowroz.

In addition to two or three field-day in the Pindi camp, there is to be, of course, a grand review of all the troops and contingents present. The exact date has not yet been fixed, but probably it will be April 1st or 2nd.

Owing to the hot weather having set in, there will be no more "At Homes" at the officers' mess, Marine Battalion.

The Nawab Mooneer-ool-Moolk and party leave here this evening by the B. B. & C. I. Railway for Jeypore. They stop there a day, and reach Rawal Pindi on the morning of the 27th.

Lieutenants the Hon. H. Lawrence, 17th Lancers, and H. B. Goad, 12th Bengal Cavalry, have been appointed extra aides-de-camp on the Viceroy's personal staff during His Excellency's stay at Rawal Pindi. Lieutenant Turner, of the 8th Bengal Calvalry, has been appointed aide-de-camp on the Commander-in-Chief's staff.

The *Englishman* writes :—"We have reason to believe that the course followed by the Home Government with regard to Russia has met with anything but approval at the hands of the Government of India. The character of the recent negotiations has been rightly appreciated by the Viceroy, and we doubt not that Lord Dufferin has already made a vigorous representation on the subject to the home authorities. The foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone is at all times vacillating and uncertain, but we shall be surprised if it is not shortly diverted into a more manly and statesmanlike course in accordance with the opinions of those who are best qualified to speak with authority upon this momentous question in all its phases."

The Allahabad paper points out that though the prospect for the moment is peaceful, there is in the Panjdeh Valley a mine of inflammable material, which a spark may explode any day. It adds :—"Quietly, but not the less quickly and resolutely, all the preparations for a campaign are being made around us. Arrangements for massing 30,000 men in the Peshin valley, at short notice, have already been matured. Large quantities of ammunition are going forward to the Punjab, transport animals are being purchased in great numbers, and supplies collected at various important points for speedy distribution. Indeed, were an order requiring it received from England to-morrow a forward movement could begin in less than twenty-four hours. And should the Home Government deem it politic to make such a movement, in answer to Russia's tactics in hurrying up troops from the Caucasus—as is quite on the cards—the snarls of some few critics who think because there is an absence of all fuss and flurry in the way of doing it nothing is being done, would be effectually silenced.'

Further information received tends to confirm the rumour that the Ameer of Kabul was going to make a bridge over the river Helmund. It now transpires that, some four months ago, His Highness Abdul Rahman asked the Indian Government to lend him the services of an experienced native overseer to arrange for the construction of a bridge of boats over the Helmund at Girisk. Mehtabdin, an overseer of the Punjab Public Works Department, at Hoti Mardan, has now been told off for the duty; and is expected to leave India for Afghanistan at the end of the current month, if not sooner.

The latest news from the Boundary Commission states that Sir Peter Lumsden was still at Gulran on the 13th instant, all well. Colonel Ridgeway was still at Panjdeh on the 11th.

On Friday last there were 52·70 feet of water in the Vehar lake, and 38 in the Tulsi lake.

The Hon. W. W. Hunter has set out on his tour as Director-General of Statistics. He will visit Indore and Central India.

The Hon. General Wilson, C. B., left Calcutta on Saturday. He halts two days at Allahabad on his way to the Pindi camp.

The Hon. T. C. Hope, C. S. I., left Calcutta yesterday. He remains at Allahabad one day. After the Durbar he will probably visit Peshawur, and, later, examine the progress of the Sind-Sagur Railway and the Salt Range coal explorations.

When Mr. H. J. S. Cotton takes his leave, Mr. Philip Nolan will officiate as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Bengal, Mr. C. A. Samuells, Acting Collector of Faridpore, replacing him as Junior Secretary thereto, and Mr. N. H. Barrow, now at Balasore, probably taking Mr. Samuells' place.

The Hon. Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, late Resident of Hyderabad, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the Raichore mail-train. During his stay here he will be the guest of the Hon. Mr. M. Melville.

The Bengal Government estimate the stocks of rice in and around Calcutta during the first week of March at 21,90,93,000 maunds. The quantity available for export is 11½ lakhs.

The working of the municipal and local-self government legislation passed last year for the Punjab has recently been under consideration. Mr. Ilbert proceeds to Lahore to consult with the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject, and certain modifications of the existing legislation will be suggested.

The last of the Purneah case has now been heard, the High Court having discharged the rule that was issued against Mr. A. C. Brett, the Sessions Judge of Mozaffarpore, to show cause why there should not be a trial of Laluram Panday on those charges which were thrown out in the Sessions Court. It has been held that, however improper and culpable the conduct of Laluram as a police officer may have been, to order a re-trial at this stage would serve no good purpose. Mr. Walker and his friends must now remain satisfied with this decision, and they have at least the consolation of knowing that the public have been made fully acquainted with the facts of this painful affair.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation took place in the City Hall, Hongkong, on 28th February last, when the directors' report and statement of accounts for the half-year ending 31st December were presented. A dividend of £2 per share was declared, which is equal to about 18½ per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, and $61,570·14 carried forward to next half-year.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. Davidson, 18th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Colonel Palmer, who is now commanding the 9th Bengal Cavalry at Suakim. Lieutenant Colonel R. Wheeler, Squadron Commander of the 18th, succeeds to the command of the regiment on the 2nd of April, Majors Neave and Richardson getting their steps.

A proposal by the Government of Bengal has been sanctioned for the assembly of a Commission to inquire into the nature and distribution of work amongst establishments of Commissioners' and Collectors' offices, with a view to reducing the numbers of clerks and mohurrirs and increasing the pay of those retained. The object appears to be not so much economy in salaries as in labour—the inconvenience caused by work passing through an English as well as a vernacular establishment being oppressive. The Commission will probably consist of Mr. J. Beames, president, with Mr. W. H. Grimley, B. A., and Babu Durga Gatty Banerji, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, as members.

The Government of India have sanctioned the appointment to the Statutory Civil Service in Bengal of Babu Surya Kumar Agasti, Deputy Collector, and of Babu Ashutosh Gupta, also of the Subordinate Executive Service; the one having passed first, and the other second in the competitive examination for admission. The tempering of the original system of nomination pure and simple by the interposition of a competitive test of fitness, marks an important departure from Lord Lytton's original scheme, and appears calculated not only to ensure a better qualified class of candidate, but to raise the character of the statutory service.

It has been stated by more than one scientific journal that the cold which was endured by Lieutenant Greely's party in Smith's Sound was the greatest which has hitherto been survived by persons of European descent. This is an error. The lowest corrected temperature to which Greely's companions were exposed was 61 deg. below zero, Fahrenheit; but Hayes's thermometer fell below 68 deg.; and Schwatka's once marked 72 deg. Schwatka, when he saw this, fancied that his thermometer must be out of order; and, when he returned from the Arctic regions, his meteorologist, Herr Klutschak, caused the instrument to be tested by independent authorities; but the result was that it was found to register too little rather than too much. In this extreme temperature Schwatka travelled ten or twelve miles. He suffered, however, so severely, that in all probability he touched the limit of human endurance.

Mr. Sims Reeves has at last been judicially punished in damages for the weakness of his throat, which, as he explained to the special jury in the Queen's Bench, is very susceptible to changes in the temperature, and which has already compelled him in innumerable instances to suddenly deprive audiences of the pleasure of hearing him. Hitherto the disappointments so occasioned have resulted only in a loss to the auditors and to the persons by whom the singer had been engaged; but now the distinguished tenor has himself been subjected to the inconvenience of paying £50 and the costs of an action for failing to appear at a concert which on the day preceding its intended date he had declared that he would certainly attend. The moral seems to be that singers whose throats are so extremely apt to play them false should not on any occasion positively assure anybody that they will sing anywhere at any time.

"King of the Belgians and the Congo" is not a bad title, though perhaps it does sound rather strange at first. It is not quite so dignified as Empress of India, perhaps, or as Czar of All the Russias; but for a modest potentate it will serve. *Les braves Belges* will probably think more of their monarch now that he has become Sovereign of a region considerably larger than the Austrian Empire; and King Leopold will have an opportunity of applying in an entirely new field those maxims of Constitutional rule for which the Belgian monarchy has been celebrated. Mr. Stanley, it is said, is to be first Governor-General of Congoland; and, no doubt, says the *St. James's Gazette*, will do his work very well, especially if difficulties should arise with Portugal, or with other foreign adventurers of the De Brazza type. But whether self-government will make much progress in Equatorial Africa during the period of his rule may be doubted.

Mdme. Novikoff has been giving to the public what she is pleased to call "The Truth about the Russian Advance." It is that the only reason why the Russians have recently "made a forward movement which we [the Russians] thought unnecessary" is that Mr. Condie Stephen incited the Afghans to take possession of Penjdeh, "which had never been under Afghan rule either in the time of Shere Ali or of Dost Mahommed." Therefore, "our military people, . . . seeing everywhere evidences of English hostility and English intrigues, immediately responded to the Afghan advance by a further advance on their own account, and thus went further than was either prudent or useful." "That Mdme. Novikoff should tell this story," says the *St. James's Gazette*, "is natural enough, seeing what experience she has had of what some Englishmen will swallow; but it is not so clear why the sagacious editor who gives it to the world should express a hope, in reference to this 'very interesting communication,' that 'Lord Granville and Lord Kimberley will give Sir Peter Lumsden a hint that he must keep his youngsters well in hand.' The Afghans have, in fact, had the undisputed title to, and undisturbed possession of, Penjdeh for about five hundred years; and therefore Mr. Condie Stephen, efficient public servant though he is known to be, cannot be held responsible for their presence there."

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dashwood, of the East Yorkshire Regiment, will complete his four years in command of the 2nd Battalion on the 6th September next. He will be succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Layard, now with the 1st Battalion at home, whilst the vacant Lieutenant-Colonelcy will go to Major F. W. Carey, who belongs to the battalion now at Bombay, but is at present at home on a year's leave.

It is probable that Colonel H. Wood, Commanding the Rifle Brigade, who had a nasty fall from his horse the other day, will be obliged to go home. Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. H. Algar, Commanding the King's Royal Rifle Corps, will command the 2nd Brigade, Second Division, at the Rawal Pindi Camp in place of Colonel Wood.

THE BOMBAY INSPECTION OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual inspection of the Bombay Volunteers took place on Saturday on the parade-ground in front of the Gymkhana. H. E. the Governor was among the spectators. There was an exceedingly large turn-out, and among those present were some who put in an appearance for the first time this season. Notwithstanding this the various manœuvres were gone through very creditably. The men, as usual, had a very neat and smart appearance. Each company did its best to excel its rivals in marching. It may be stated that the marching past of one or two companies was particularly good. Shortly after 4-15 p.m., the time fixed for the fall-in, nine companies were formed, two of which consisted of cadets from the various schools. They all marched off in column to a position where they were drawn up in open order to receive the inspecting officer. Brigadier-General Edwardes with Major Creagh as aide-de-Camp, arrived soon after, and was received with a general salute. General Edwardes then rode up and down the lines, closely inspecting the men, after which the regiment took close order. This movement was succeeded by a march past in column of double companies and a return in column of single companies. After wheeling to the right in quarter-column the companies were wheeled into line facing Back Bay. The manual and firing exercises were performed under Major Fraser Hore, and the bayonet exercise under Major Wyer. Both these were very creditably performed. The order retire in fours from the right of companies was given, and right about form companies having been executed the line advanced in echelon in splendid order from the right. This over, the order line on the rear company was given, and line was formed. Two volleys were fired by companies from the right, two by half-battalions, and two by the battalion. It may be mentioned that these volleys, with the exception of one or two, decidedly "independent," were fired extremely well. The line then retired, halted and fronted, and then advanced in echelon at company distance from the left, covered by No. 1 Company, which was extended in skirmishing order, and kept up a hot fire as a sudden attack was supposed to be made on the extreme right. The line advanced in echelon from the left under cover of the fire of the skirmishers. The echelon wheeled to the right, advanced and halted, and fired four volleys by companies. In the meantime, the skirmishers having been called back, "cease fire" was sounded. The order line on No. 3 Company was then given, the men changed ranks, and retired in column. They then advanced in fours from the right of companies, formed square, and prepared to receive cavalry. One volley was fired by the flank and front faces, and after this the kneeling ranks fired a volley and then reformed column. Some other movements were gone through, after which they formed for the attack under the direction of Major Hore, and the manner in which this was performed was extremely creditable. After one or two movements the line advanced in review order, halted, and gave a general salute. General Edwardes then addressed Colonel Bayley, complimenting him on the manner in which the men did the various movements, and shortly afterwards left the ground. After this the men formed into columns, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bayley, in addressing the corps at the close of the inspection, said that he was happy to tell them that the Brigadier-General had expressed great satisfaction with what he had seen. He should have liked to see a little more steadiness in the manual exercise, but the volley firing was good, and the work done in attack formation was particularly creditable to the officers. General Edwardes was good enough to say that he should have much pleasure in making a very favourable report upon what he had seen to the Commander-in-Chief.

From the parade ground the men were marched to Rampart-row, facing the Oriental Bank, where "God Save the Queen" was played by the excellent band of the regiment, and a general salute was given. The Adjutant then dismissed the men.

We are sorry to see that D Company has been without a captain for a very considerable time, and, it might be stated, practically without a lieutenant too. It is owing entirely to the untiring energy of Colour Sergeant Brewin that the company has not fallen to pieces, but can still bring a good number of men on parade. We hear that the Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, of the Bombay High Court, will take command of D Company from next season. During his residence in Kurrachee Mr. Birdwood took great interest in the volunteer movement at that place, and commanded a company, having worked up his way from the ranks. We have no doubt he will make a good captain, and the company is to be congratulated on the excellent choice it has made. We hope to see that under his charge that company will attain the degree of strength and efficiency which were its characteristics when under the command of the late Captain Tennent. The following was the field state :—

	Field Offs.	Capts.	Lts.	Sergts.	Bugls.	R.&F.	Total.
A Co.	...	1	2	3	...	16	22
B ,,	...	1	1	2	1	33	38
C ,,	...	1	1	4	2	42	50
D ,,	...	...	...	6	...	74	80
E ,,	...	1	1	5	1	99	107
F ,,	...	...	1	5	...	36	42
J. Cadets	...	...	...	5	...	38	43
K. ,,	...	...	...	5	...	75	80
Staff & Band	3	...	2	4	...	27	36
Army Staff	...	1	...	2	...	4	7
Total	3	5	8	41	4	444	505

THE "CHALLENGE" MACHINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We beg leave to explain through your valuable paper the actual cause of the partial non-success of our patent fire extinguisher at the finale of the trial last Friday evening. All who were present are doubtless convinced by the evidence of the capability of the machine to extinguish fire. The pile consisted of deal wood, grass, wood shavings, paper, and oily cotton waste, all well saturated with tar, and cocoanut and kerosine oils. The fire was permitted time to take full charge of the pile before the machine was started, and in 1 min. and 53sec. the flames were completely extinguished, the fire subdued and well in hand. One minute's further play would have sufficed to complete the trial satisfactorily. But—after recharging—the machine would not work, *i.e.*, the gas was fairly generated, but could not come away. On opening and examining the machine subsequently, we discovered the passage to the hose tap blocked by a clot of mud, mixed with a hard substance of the consistency of stone, which—kept jammed against the outlet by the great pressure of the gas—resisted all our efforts at the trial to dislodge it. When we mixed the chemicals for the second charge, we, in the hurry of the moment, used—for turning the liquid—a stick belonging to a gentleman, which, unfortunately, chanced to have sticking to the end of it some mud from the wet and sloppy beech. This mud was the sole cause of the accident.

We apologize for the slight disappointment to the numerous and distinguished native and European gentlemen who kindly honoured the trial by their presence, and respectfully beg to assure them that the "Challenge" is no sham or puffed fraud. This we will shortly prove to their entire satisfaction. In the interim we crave that they will suspend judgment until the result of the next trial, when, we are confident, it will be universally acknowledged that the machine is what it pretends to be—a boon to all, rich or poor.—Yours, &c.,

M. THOM, & Co.,
Sole Agents in India for the "Challenge."

Colaba 31.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR.

The following *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* was published on Saturday :—

The Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K. C.M.G., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, will take his departure for England by the mail-steamer leaving Bombay on Friday, the 27th instant.

2. His Excellency will embark at the Apollo-bunder at 4-30 p.m. A guard of honour will be in attendance and a salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on His Excellency's leaving the bunder.

3. The Director of Indian Marine will be requested to arrange for His Excellency's embarkation.

4. The Military Department will issue the necessary orders for lining the road with troops from the bunder towards the Statue of the Queen and Empress, and the Commissioner of Police will arrange for the maintenance of order.

5. The heads of all Civil, Naval and Military Departments at the Presidency and all officers of the Civil, Naval and Military Services not on duty are invited to attend.

6. Full dress will be worn on the occasion.

7. Copy of this Notification should be sent to His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir William N. W. Hewett, K. C. B., K. C. S. I., V. C., Commander-in-Chief, East India Station.

HONOURS TO FORMER GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY.

We stated the other day that a sum of Rs. 20,000 had been subscribed to the fund raised for the purpose of perpetuating the name of Sir James Fergusson, the retiring Governor of Bombay; and that it was proposed to award out of the interest of the fund one or more gold medals bearing His Excellency's name in connection with the Bombay University, or to apply the fund to the promotion of some other educational object. The mode in which the citizens delighted to honour their former Governors furnishes materials for an interesting stray leaf out of the past history of Bombay. The first Governor who was honoured with a public testimonial was the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, who ruled over Bombay, for eight years and was instrumental in furthering important measures for the education of the natives. On his retirement, a meeting of the leaders of native society, under the presidency of Mr. Madhowdas Runchordas, the father of a public-spirited citizen, Mr. Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, was on the 28th August, 1827, held in the library of the Native Education Society, when it was resolved to raise a fund by subscriptions, and to establish two Elphinstone professorships out of the interest accruing on the fund, and to place a life-size portrait of the nobleman in the library of the Native Education Society. The fund raised for the purpose amounted to Rs. 2,26,172. Sir John Malcolm was the second Governor who was honoured with a public testimonial. The leading native citizens proceeded to his bungalow on the 29th November, 1830, and an address recounting his public services was read by Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, and presented to the retiring Governor. At the expense of the natives a life-size portrait of Sir John was ordered out from England and placed in the hall of the Native Education Society's institution. A marble statue of the nobleman was also executed at the expense of the European and native inhabitants, and now adorns the Elphinstone-circle Gardens. The Earl of Clare was the third Governor whose memory has been perpetuated in this city. It was in his lordship's time that the Elphinstone College first came into existence, and that natives were first appointed Justices of the Peace. A meeting of Europeans and natives was held in the hall of the Native Education Society on the 18th February, 1835, under the presidency of the Hon. James Farish, when it was resolved to raise a fund by public subscriptions, and out of the income of the fund to establish a number of scholarships to be awarded annually, bearing the name of the Earl of Clare. A sum of Rs. 21,250 was subscribed to the fund. Sir Robert Grant, another Governor of Bombay, died on the 9th July, 1838, at Dapoolie, the summer residence of former Governors before the delights of either Matheran or Mahableshwur were known or discovered. On a requisition addressed to the Sheriff, a public meeting of Europeans and natives was held in the Town Hall a fortnight later, under the presidency of the then Lord Bishop of Bombay. It was resolved at the meeting to establish a college in Bombay for imparting a knowledge of medicine. The present Grant Medical College, and scholarships bearing the deceased nobleman's name awarded annually therein, was the result. The public subscriptions amounted to Rs. 45,000, to which a liberal contribution was added by Government. On the retirement of Sir J. R. Carnac a public meeting of the inhabitants was held on the 22nd April, 1841, in the Town Hall in response to a requisition by the Sheriff. The result was a sum of Rs. 37,258, raised by public subscriptions, out of which it was resolved to present to His Excellency a piece of plate of the value of Rs. 15,000 and to found scholarships bearing his name in connection with the newly-organised Grant Medical College. The Hon. W. E. Frere presided at another public meeting of the inhabitants held in the Town Hall on the 9th May, 1860, with the object of doing honour to Lord Elphinstone, the next retiring Governor. An address was presented to him. A fund was also raised, to which Rs. 11,710 were subscribed and applied to pay the cost of a full-size statue of his lordship, which now adorns the Town Hall. Another public meeting convened by the Sheriff was held in the Town Hall on the 11th February, 1867, under the presidency of the Hon. W. F. Hunter, of the firm of Messrs. Dirom, Hunter, and Co., to do honour to Sir Bartle Frere. An address was presented to him, and his statue, paid for by public subscriptions, was placed in the Town Hall. The late Chief Justice of Bombay, Sir Michael Westropp, had the pleasant duty of presiding at a public meeting of the inhabitants held in the Town Hall on the 12th March, 1880, with the object of perpetuating the memory of Sir Richard Temple, the last Governor of Bombay. An address was presented to Sir Richard, and a fund was raised to defray the expenses of a marble statue of him.

THE LONDON COMEDY COMPANY AT THE GAIETY.

This company give their opening performance at the Gaiety this evening. The play selected for representation is "The Private Secretary," a new comedy which has scored a distinct success both in London and New York, where it has had a run of several hundred nights. As performed by the London Comedy Company, it was, we understand, received with great favour at Calcutta and Madras, where the company made a long stay before coming on here. The cast of the piece is a large one, comprising eleven performers, and the performance will, no doubt, prove successful. H. E. the Governor is expected to visit the theatre on Wednesday evening.

AHMEDABAD CHARITIES.

A correspondent sends us the following :—"At a meeting of gentlemen assembled on Friday morning it was proposed by Mr. Mulchand Dayabhoy, and seconded by Rao Saheb Narbheram Rugnathdas, that Rao Bahadoor Shett Baicherdas Ambaidas take the chair. It was proposed by Khan Saheb Nowrojee Pestonjee, and seconded by R. S. Mahipatram Rupram, C.I.E., that a public meeting of the inhabitants of Ahmedabad be called in order to found a society on a sound and legal basis for taking charge of charitable funds and endowments now existing and those that may be hereafter created, and administering the same, according to such rules and regulations as may be framed from time to time for the purpose. Proposed by Rao Bahadoor Motilal Lalbhoy and seconded by R. S. Mahipatram Rupram, C. I. E., that a provisional committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed :—Mr. G. B. Reid, Shett Premabhoy Hemabhoy, Rao Bahadoor Baicherdas Ambaidas, C.S.I., Shett Sarabhoy Magonbhoy, Rao Bahadoor Ranchorelal Chotalal, Rao Bahadoor Bholanath Sarabhoy, Shett Jeysingbhoy Hathising, Shett Mansukhbhoy Bhagoobhoy, Rao Sahib Mahipatram Rupram, C.I.E., Khan Sahib Cowasjee Muncherjee, Rao Sahib Narbheram Rugnathdas, Rao Sahib Lalloobhoy Pranvallabh, Messrs. Khusaldas Gokaldas, and Keshavlal Motilal. Proposed by R. B. Ranchorelal Chotalal, and seconded by Shett Sarabhoy Magonbhoy, that R. B. Motilal Lalbhoy and Khan Sahib Nowrojee Pestonjee be appointed honorary secretaries. Proposed by Rao Sahib Mahipatram Rupram, and seconded by Mr. G. B. Reid, that the provisional committee do frame a draft of the rules, and regulations for administering the funds, &c., and submit them for the consideration of the general meeting. Proposed by Mr. Khusaldas Goculdas, and seconded by Mr. Parbhoolal, that thanks should be given to Rao Bahadur Baicherdas Ambaidas for taking the chair."

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE RAO OF CUTCH.

A grand evening party was held on Friday in honour of His Highness the Rao of Cutch in the bungalow of Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit in Nepean Sea-road. The reception committee which was recently organized on behalf of the Cutchee inhabitants of this city, with the object of taking such steps as might testify to their loyalty and devotion towards their ruler, had issued a very large number of invitations to European ladies and gentlemen, and to natives of all classes. Mr. Petit's bungalow has of late been selected for holding such social réunions, owing to its excellent situation and its spacious and well-appointed halls. But as the gathering on the present occasion numbered over a thousand, the capacity of the central hall, where about half-a-dozen dancing girls were singing by turns for the delectation of the company, was taxed to the utmost. Many preferred to escape from the heat and glare of the place to the verandah facing the sea, or repaired to the porch, whence they could obtain a good view of the profuse illuminations of the grounds. The light consisted exclusively of the orthodox oil-buttee, which is generally supposed to be far more effective than gas as an illuminative agent. The compound gate was surmounted by an arch bearing a well-executed portrait of the guest of the evening, with suitable legends conveying assurances of welcome and good-will inscribed underneath. His Highness arrived at about 10 o'clock, and was received by Mr. Fazulbhoy Gangjee, Abdoola Mehrali Dhurumsey, and other prominent members of the reception committee. They conducted him to the seat reserved for him in the hall, where he was received by some clapping of hands on the part of his subjects, who, of course, formed a large majority of those present. The young prince was accompanied by the Political Agent, Major Goodfellow, Dewan Bahadoor Manibhai Jasbhai, the Rao's father-in-law, Rana Jalamsinghjee, and some of his principal Chiefs and followers. The Rana with his huge and bulky frame, and with what appeared to be the full-dress military uniform sword, dagger and all, of his race and rank, made a striking figure. But the centre of attraction was, of course, the Rao himself, whose affability and amiable manners appeared to have made a very favourable impression on every one of the ladies and gentlemen introduced to him. There was no mistaking the placid smile of satisfaction with which Bhattias, Memons, and other natives of Cutch regarded the Rao, who, they say, has inherited all the gentleness and genial nature of his father Maharao Pragmaljee. After the interchange of civilities was concluded, the company adjourned to the verandah to witness the fire-works, which could be displayed from the seashore with brilliant effect. Refreshments were liberally provided for Europeans and Parsees, and for those of the Hindoos and Mahomedans who had no objection to eat in such company. The Rao, who had expressed himself much pleased with the cordiality of his reception, left at midnight, a garland of flowers having been placed round his neck previous to his departure. Flowers were also presented to His Highness's suite, and the Rao left amidst the cheers of the company and the strains of a band which was stationed outside. Among those present were the following ladies and gentlemen :—The Hon. Mr. Melvill, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Justice Scott, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. K. T. Telang, the Hon. Sir William and Lady Wedderburn, Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, Mr. and Mrs. Geary, Sir Frank and Lady Souter, Mr. and Mrs. Wordsworth, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hart, Mr. W. M. Macaulay, Mr. and Mrs. Duxbury, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Warden, Messrs. John Fleming, N. Spencer, P. Ryan, F. D. Parker, Lang, Jardine, Dr. Cook, Dr. Grey, Dr. John De Cunha, Messrs. Turner, Chalk, Smith, Gilbert, Dhosabhoy Framjee, Nusserwanjee M. Petit, Sorabjee F. Patel, Hormarjee, A. Wadia, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Dr. R. N. Khory, Messrs. Jehangeer B. Marzban, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee, Abdoolabhoy Laljee, Cumroodeen Tyebjee, Jairaz Peerbhoy, Ahmedbhoy Habeebbhoy, Cureembhoy Ibrahim, Fazulabhoy Visram, Abdoolbhoy M. Dhurumsey, Cumoo Suleiman, Ibrahim, Nooroodeen, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj, Khemoobhoy Alana, R. M. Sayani, R. N. Khote, Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Javerilal U. Yajnik, Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy, Hurkisondas Nurotumdas, Munsookhram Soorajram, Damodar Thakersey Muljee, Tapidas Verjdas, Chaterbhooj Morarjee, Khimjee Jeewa, Damodar Jairam Sewjee, and others.

ADDRESS TO THE REGENT OF KOLHAPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPORE, March 19.

A large deputation, consisting of a number of influential gentlemen, waited upon His Highness Abasaheb, the Regent, on the 17th instant to present the address that was adopted at a general public meeting held for the propose about a week ago. The following was the Regent's reply :—Gentlemen,—I duly appreciate the kind feelings which have prompted you to present the address that has just been read, and it gives me particular satisfaction to find that you approve of my resolution to make a short tour in Europe. But you appear too sanguine in the expectations you have formed respecting the good that is likely to follow from my travels. I assure you, however, that it is not from a mere desire of personal enjoyment and satisfaction that I have made up my mind to undertake this journey. If under God's favour my journey proves so far successful as to enable me to serve my country in howsoever humble a degree, I shall consider my object gained. You are quite right in attaching great importance to the fortunate circumstance that His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, the retiring Governor of Bombay, is to be my guide and companion during a great part of my tour. I cannot speak too gratefully of His Excellency's kindness to me, his arranging to take me with him being only one among the many obligations which he has laid me under. I thank you, gentlemen, for the kind wishes and words you have expressed in the address you have presented to me. The feeling of regret consequent on our temporary separation is natural and mutual, but when we are doing what appears to be for our good, and what may be looked upon in the light of a duty, we should try to overcome such feelings, relying on the wisdom and goodness of Providence, which I trust has in store for us happier days and pleasanter meetings. With thanks, then, gentlemen, I bid you good-bye.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.

His Highness Sri Mansingjee, K. C. S. I., Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra, arrived at the Grant-road railway station on Saturday morning, by the Ahmedabad mail-train, with fifty armed followers. Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, Under-Secretary to Government, and Mr. Shunkur Pandoorung Pundit, the Oriental translator to Government, received the Rajah at the station, and accompanied him to his temporary residence, at the bungalow of Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy at Warden-road, Malabar Hill. The party were escorted by a detachment of six mounted men of the Poona Horse. A salute of eleven guns was fired in honour of His Highness.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

The *China Mail* writes :—A most serious development in the Franco-Chinese imbroglio has just taken place by France declaring rice contraband-of-war, and Britain declaring that she cannot assent to rice being treated as contraband. The French declaration was officially issued by the French Minister (M. Patenôtre), at Shanghai, who announced on the 23rd ultimo that rice will be considered and treated as contraband-of-war, that it would be liable to seizure, and that Admiral Courbet had been invited to make arrangements to exercise the right of search on neutral vessels leaving Shanghai. This announcement naturally caused great consternation and indignation among neutral shipowners, especially British and Americans, who would this year have carried all the tribute rice; and three British-owned steamers at Shanghai have cautiously unloaded what rice they had taken in. Some relief is now felt after the counter announcement of the British Government, and it is hoped France will see the error of her ways in this respect, and withdraw the unjust and highly impolitic declaration.

The following is a translation of M. Patenôtre's notification that rice is regarded as a contraband of war :—The Government of the Republic informs me that all the Powers have been officially warned that from the 26th of this month rice will be considered and treated by the French squadron in the China seas as contraband of war. Cargoes of rice will accordingly be liable to seizure just as certainly as arms and munitions. Admiral Courbet has accordingly been instructed to make arrangements to exercise the right of search on ships leaving Shanghai. It must be understood that with the exception of the articles specified above, all other commodities may be freely transported.

Persisting in its desire to spare neutral commerce as much as possible, the Government of the Republic authorises me to add that it confirms, as far as regards Shanghai and Woosung, the assurances given by M. Lemaire in the letter which he addressed on 26th August last, to the Senior Consul. No attack will be made on these two ports, as long as the Chinese do nothing to disturb the *statu quo*. I trust that this declaration will have the effect of dissipating the alarms which might otherwise be excited in the population of Shanghai, by the eventual presence of French ships in the neighbourhood of the Yangtze. The duties of the vessels which will be cruising hereabouts will be confined to preventing the transport of contraband of war.

Receive, etc.

(Signed, Patenôtre.

Shanghai, 23rd February, 1885.

So far as actual war operations are concerned, it is now positively stated that the French Fleet is bombarding the Chinese forts at Chinhai, at the mouth of the Ningpo river, and about eleven miles from the town of Ningpo itself. It is here that the Chinese cruisers, when they so narrowly escaped the French fleet at Sheipoo, fled for safety, and here they have remained; and there can be no doubt Admiral Courbet's intention is to get at them if he can. But he will have a hard fight; the forts are very heavily armed, and well protected. Besides, vessels drawing over 17 feet of water cannot cross the bar.

Details of the fall of Langson are still wanting. Lungchow, some 15 miles from Langson, is also said to have been occupied by the French. Over 4,000 French reinforcements have passed through Singapore on their way to Tonquin and Formosa. It is stated that French men-of-war have seized the island of Pootoo, one of the Chusan Group, with the view of converting it into a base for the vessels operating in the North. A very imperfect blockade of Formosa is being maintained by the French ships, and a few days ago a force of 2,500 Chinese soldiers were taken from the mainland of China to the island, while foreign steamers are running the blockade with much case. A rumour is current that a railway is to be constructed in China, which would have its terminus in Peking.

The loan of Tls. 2,000,000, reported to have been negotiated by Messrs Dunn and Pender, is said to have fallen through.

A large torpedo boat has been launched for the Chinese at Shanghai. It is said she will steam 19 knots.

ONE OF THE PREMIER'S CANDID FRIENDS.

In a recent number of the *Truth*, Mr. Labouchere plays the part of candid friend to the Prime Minister in these terms:—

No one has a higher or more sincere admiration for Mr. Gladstone than I have. I professed it when the lickspittles, who are now currying to him, reviled him, and I profess it now. But, *salus populi*. It is necessary to speak out. Mr. Gladstone is not what he was. Age is telling on the veteran. He wishes strongly but wills feebly, and he allows himself to drift here and there at the mercy of circumstances. His Egyptian and Soudanese policy has always been to tide over difficulties by some temporary expedient, instead of meeting them boldly, and he mistakes a Parliamentary victory for statesmanship. To a considerable extent this arises from the fetishism which is felt for him owing to his long and distinguished services. To many he is almost a Providence. They do not understand him; they find it difficult to make his acts on the Nile tally with the policy enunciated in the Mid-Lothian speeches, but they say "he moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform," and humbly bow to the mystery. This ought not to be. The constituencies should exercise their right of judgment. Were they in favour of the bombardment of Alexandria, of the massacre of Egyptians at Tel-el-Kebir, and of the massacres of Soudanese near Suakim? Do they approve of our garrisoning Egypt, and acting as the bailiffs for a number of usurers. Are they now enraptured with the scheme of slaying thousands and spending millions in order to "overturn the Mahdi." If they are not, why do they not say so? They are unfair to Mr. Gladstone. By their silence they leave it to be supposed that his action in the past and his present actions meet with their approval.

My own impression is, that Mr. Gladstone will resign before many weeks are over. He looks aged this session, and his heart is not in his policy. He feels that, step by step, he has been drawn into a position which conflicts with the professions of a lifetime. Honouring him as I do, I should be glad were he to resign. It is a sad sight to watch him struggling against his conscience, and pleading, and special-pleading, for a policy which he hates and loathes. If all would agree, a General Election might take place in November on the new basis. This would be far preferable to next January, for no one can desire that three or four months should be devoted to electioneering. I believe that the Conservatives are prepared to assent. The poor Soudanese are but pawns in the game which is being played btween the "ins" and the "outs." Ministers want a success to wipe out their blunders. The Conservatives, when they prate of "patriotism before party," merely mean that they ought to be the patriots in power. We have already recognised the independence of the Soudan, and we ought now to recognise the Mahdi as its *de facto* ruler, and then let him know on what terms we are prepared to withdraw from his country. These terms ought to be that he allow all who wish to go away to withdraw, and all who wish to go there to do so and to pursue their avocations in peace. The frontier ought, as we ourselves have frequently said, to be drawn at Wady Halfa. I believe that, were such proposals made, they would be accepted, and that even if we wished to retain Suakim, the Mahdi would make no difficulty. But to say that we await overtures for peace from the Mahometan is a strange doctrine for a Christian land. We have invaded his country, we have slaughtered its inhabitants for "rightly struggling to be free," and now whilst we hypocritically say that we await "overtures" from its ruler, we announce that our mission is to overthrow him! For my part, whilst I have no sort of belief in his intention to attack Egypt, I should by no means regret it if he were to replace Tewfik and his gang of Pashas and scoundrels who oppress the country under our ægis. The Mahdi could not be a worse ruler than the present muddle which goes by the name of Government.

FASHIONS IN WAISTS.

Mr. R. Heath has an amusing article in the *Magazine of Art* for March on "Fashions in Waists." We extract the following notes on the "broad waist":—In times when the Renaissance had thoroughly leavened all the western countries of Europe dress had little pretension to grace, but was open to no objection on the score of health or decency. The waist had ample scope, and was placed at the right point. An upper and an under dress were worn. Sometimes the upper dress was buttoned across the waist by bands, while a blue ribbon—fastened at the lowest point—hung loopwise in front with two chains in attachment, one bearing a gold watch, the other a mirror. The jovial manners, which were the residuum of Protestantism after it force was spent, are well indicated in a print by Abraham Bosse (1605-1678), where thirteen ladies are seated round a table in a bedchamber, eating. The aspect of one of these matrons affords a striking contrast to the spider-waisted dames of mediæval times and their romanticist revival. Her outer dress is black, the puffed and slashed sleeves showing an under-robe of cramoisie. The broad waist was far from being confined to Protestant countries. It would seem, indeed, to have had its origin in Italy, for Gratet-Duplessis gives examples of the dress of a Milanese lady with a broad waist in the sixteenth century; and Evelyn tells us that when he was in Venice in 1645 the ladies wore petticoats "coming from their very armpits, so that they are near three-quarters and a half apron." At the same period this was also the mode in Spain, where it appears to have generally prevailed until the close of the seventeenth century. The farthingale seems dying out, and is only seen in a modified form. This detestably ugly fashion came from Spain. Lassels, a traveller on the Continent in the seventeenth century, thus describes the Spanish make:—"The great ladies go in guard infantas (child preservers); that is, horrible overgrown vertigals of whalebone, which being put about the waist of the lady, and full as broad on both sides as she can reach with her hands, bear out her coats in such a manner that she appears to be as broad as long." That the farthingale was used as an arm-rest is seen in the report of a trial ofr witchcraft in Lancashire. A young lady who thought herself bewitched thus describes the sort of garment she wished her familiar to provide:—"I will have a French farthingale. I will have it low before and high behind, and broad on either side that I may lay my arms on it."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medica Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales T grey dhoties.
10 cases red printed jacconets.
6 „ white jacconets, 15 yds.
6 marble slabs round 3 feet in diameter.
12 „ „ oblong 3 feet long by 22 inches broad.
1 „ 12 doz harness oil, large.
2 „ „ small.
1 „ 12 „ kid in tins, large.
12 „ „ „ medium.
12 „ „ „ small.
1 „ polishing cream, small.
1 „ 10 „ harness oil.
1 „ 2 „ polishing cream, large.
11 „ „ „ small.
1 „ 3 „ patent leather, large.
12 „ „ „ small.
1 „ 10 „ polishing cream, large.
1 „ 9 „ patent leather.
4 electroplated joint dishes with covers
1 French safe on stand.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built second-hand brougham.
1 pony dog cart.
1 neat and landsome landaulet.
1 door shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF CLARET IN WOOD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms—

6 hogsheads claret, each containing about 50 gallons.

HIGH COURT.—Suit No. 57 of 1885.

Vidiyala Veernmal *vs.* Vishwanath Pittamber and others.

Under instructions from J.F. Spencer, Esq., the receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Hanooman-lane without the Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m.—240 bags of tilseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst, sale commencing at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 24, Marine-street. Fort, close to their auction rooms the following remaining goods, viz—Porcelain tea sets, cups and saucers, glass ware, electroplated curry dishes, picklestands, liquor stands, tea and coffee services, ice pitchers and decanter stands, glass fish bowls, flowerstands with domes, walking sticks, water coojas, hand bags, looking glasses, table hanging wall kersoine oil lamps, water jugs, milkjugs, carpets, pictures, lawn-tennis bats, cheesestands, flowervases, marble pillars and vases, marble figures representing lions, horses, camels, cows and dogs, alabaster figures, tin washing basins, eau de cologne, figures, stools, balls, soaps, toys, English tin boxes, ice machine, musical boxes, also conversation couches, tables, chairs, iron stands, marble tables, teapoys, sideboards, and a variety of other goods too numerous to mention.

The property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Bhugwandas Bhagla.

Ex s. s. Chilka.

100 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes
On account and at the risk of Gunny Sulliman—
4 teak squares.
On account and at the risk of Sullamanjee Essajee—
About 6 tons teak scantlings, 3 by ½ and 3 by 1.
On account and at the risk of Adamjee Allibhoy—
About 10 tons teak scantlings, 2 by 1.

NOTICE.

The sale of books advertised to take place on TUESDAY, the 24th, is postponed to WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst. on account of the former being a holiday.

SALE OF valuable books consigned to Bombay for absolute sale by Public Auction by Bernard Quaritch, Bookseller, London.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their Rooms without reserve on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m.

A consignment of the above books which can be seen at the Rooms of the auctioneers where catalogues can be obtained on application.

Also at the same place will be sold English perambulators and toys at the risk of those concerned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND POSTS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank-bunder by order of Mr. Jainarrayen Sittaram.

Ex s. s. Chilka and Elginshire.

200 tons superior 1st class teak squares.
50 tons superior teak posts.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19A Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, best platedware, rich glass and porcelainware, a handsome strong built landau, a pair of handsome fast trotting grey Arab horses, and a set of plated mounted double harness, a first rate Wheeler and Wilson's improved system nearly new sewing machine, real Persian carpets, handsome flower vases, rich table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, books &c., the property of Colonel Rowlandson, the same comprises r ch plain glasswass, superior dinner, desert and breakfast services, best plated vegetable dishes, cruet stands, breakfast cruet, ice pitcher, butter cooler, sugar basin, sauce boat, spoons and forks, biscuit box, tea pot, reading lamp, table and chamber candlesticks, best steel table cutlery, handsome frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood furniture such as a set of teakwood oval dining tables in 3 pieces, drawing-room, pier, writing, sofa, camp, and Madras pattern dressing and wash-hand tables, drawing-room, easy, folding, reclining, and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, conversation and reclining couches, chiffoniers, round teapoys, hatstand, dumbwaiter, bookstand, toilet and tripodstands, a first rate Wheeler and Wilson's improved system nearly new sewing machine, iron bedsteads, camp cot, gown and clothes press, chest of drawers, cheval and dressing glasses, a teakwood almyra with mirror glass, baby's cot, single and double screens, handsome flowervases, rich table ornaments, handsome pictures, Persian carpets, eight day clock, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture, copper utensils, books &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong built landau.
1 pair „ fast trotting grey Arab horses.
1 set plated mounted double harness.
Catalogues are ready and the property on view.

SALE OF JUBBULPORE MYRABOLAMS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Khan Bazar by order and in the warehouse of Purshotum Ragowjee on the ground floor of the house of Goculdass Madhowjee and on account and at the risk of Damjee Mooljee and Co.

800 bags Jubbulpore myrabollams containing about 200 candies.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF Landed Property in Don Tarist Row without the Fort.

On THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Khoeeja Ludhabhoy Ebrahim and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Moola Mahomed bin Moola Aziz and Moola Jamal bin Moola Cassum in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 14th day of March 1871.

All that piece of fazundari ground together with the dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the east side of Don Tar 1st Row in the sub-district of Mandvee without the Fort of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 47 containing by admeasurement 12 feet in breadth and 78 feet in length or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west by the Don Tar 1st Row, on the north by the house of Memon Aba Hajee Esmal and on the south by the house of Memon Esmail Hubib.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19, Marine-lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a handsome English-built barouche, a pair of handsome grey Arab horses, gentleman and lady's saddles, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior pictures, table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, sewing macnine, &c., the property of Lt.-Col. Withers.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the top floor of the premises No. 20, occupied by Messrs. Morton, Maju and Co. in Church Gate-street, Fort, valuable and handsome French-polished, teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, lamps, pictures, &c., of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 276 of 1883.

Nanabhoy Burjorjee Wacha of Bombay Parsee inhabitant residing at No. Girgaum Back-road outside the Fort ....Plaintiff.

vs.

Hormusjee Burjorjee Vacha, Heerjeebhoy Burjorjee Vacha, Jaijee widow and administratrix of Edujee Burjorjee Vacha all of Bombay Parsee inhabitants residing at Girgaum Back-road, Mithibai widow and administratrix of Ardaseer Burjorjee Vacha residing at Hornby-row Fort, and Shapurjee Jewajee residing also at Hornby-row and Nanabhoy Burjorjee Vacha, executors of the last Will of Burjorjee Manockjee Vacha-Meherbai Edujee, Manockjee Edujee, Sorabjee Edujee, Heerabai Edujee and Jehanger Edujee the last three Defendants being minors by their guardian ad-litem the said defendant Jaijee widow ....Defendants.

Pursuant to an Order of the High Court the undersigned will on the 7th day of April 1885, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, put up for sale by public auction at their office the undermentioned property. Particulars and conditions of sale can be seen at and all further information obtained from the undersigned or at the office of Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusjee, Solicitors for the Plaintiff, at No. 7 Rampart-row Fort.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiff and the Defendants or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements and houses standing thereon situate on the west side of Marine-street Fort in the Registration subdistrict of Fort containing by admeasurement 2,397 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by the said Marine-street, on or towards the west by Apollo-street, on or towards the north by the Green-street and on or towards the south partly by the properties of the trustees of Bai Pirozbai Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and partly by the properties of Manockjee Edujee Karanee, Framjee Cowasjee Marker and others and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Elphinstone Circle and are now assessed under Nos. 22, 24, 26, and 28 Green road and 75, 73, 79, 81, 81-A Bank-street and by the Collector of Land Revenue under the Collector's New Nos. 4856 and 4857 and under New Survey No. 9538.

SALE OF valuable landed properties in Shamjee Hussajee street, Don Tar-street, and Chinch-bunder 3rd row without the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises on the dates hereunder men-

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. Cooper Madon & Co. Bombay. Sole Agents

SALES BY AUCTION.

(*Continued.*)—

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

tioned the following valuable properties by order of Messrs. Nensey Khyraz and Co, and on account and at the risk of Bai Lahabai, widow of the late Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and the estate of the said Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey the mortgagors in pursuance of the power of sale given in the two indentures of mortgage dated the 29th day of December 1881 and of further charge dated the 18th day of January 1883.

On THURSDAY, the 9th day of April 1885 at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with 7 godowns built thereon situate in and facing Shamjee Hussajee street on the east side thereof without the Fort of Bombay and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6150 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4 and which said land contains by admeasurement 895 square yards or thereabouts and being in the registration subdistrict of Mandvi and is bounded on the east by the public road of Shamjee Hussajee street, on the west by the Duryestan, on the north by the house of Anundrao Dinnath and on the south by the mosque of the Israel community and the house of Ruttonsey Goculdas, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Lahabai.

On the SAME DAY at 5 p.m.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate in Shamjee Hussajee street without the Fort of Bombay in the registration subdistrict of Mandvi containing by admeasurement 248½ square yards or thereabouts and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6150 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the said Shamjee Hussajee-street, on or towards the west by the Darystan, on or towards the south by the house of Ruttansy Goculdass and on or towards the north by the mosque of the Israel community and which said premises are now in the occupation of Dossa Morarjee and other tenants.

On FRIDAY the 10th day of April 1885 at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate in Don Tar street without the Fort walls of Bombay and in the registration subdistrict of Mandvi containing by admeasurement 476 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. and bounded on the east by the house of Jairazbhai Peerbhoy on the west by the said Don Tar street, on the north by the house of Morarjee Premjee and Curim Nanjee and on the south by the house of Jairajbhai Peerbhai and which said premises are now in the occupation of Huskal Babajee and other tenants of the laid Lahabai.

On SATURDAY, the 11th day of April, 1885, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the tenement or stables thereon situate lying and being on the east side of Chinch Bunder third row in the registration subdistrict of Mandvi in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 916 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded on the east by the properties of Khoja Allana Dhunjee, on the west by the said Chinchbunder third row, on the north by the property belonging to the estate of Ruhimbhoy Alloobhoy deceased and on the south by the property of Samjee Visram and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 412, new No. 229½ and new survey No. 3174 and the said stable and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 95 and which said land, stable and premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Lahabai.

On MONDAY, the 13th day of April, 1885, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situated lying and being in and fronting on the east side of Shamjee Hussajee street in the subdistrict of Mandvi and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 49 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6441 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the west by the said Shamjee Hussajee street aforesaid, on or towards the north by the house of Manockbhai Moosanee, on or towards the east by sweepers passage and on or towards the south by the house of Curmali Soorjee and which said land contains by admeasurement 254 square yards be the same little more or less, and which said hereditaments were formerly and are at present occupied by the said Lahabai and Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 11th April, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in tents on the Esplanade near the Bandstand (where the kit has been removed for that purpose) the valuable and handsome carved and plain French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a first class nearly full sized slate billiard table by John Roberts and Co., with balls, cues, &c. complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, lamps, carpets, gentleman's saddles, and if not previously disposed of a handsome strong built landau with a pair of handsome grey Arab horses and a set of English made brass mounted double harness, &c., the property of W. Thacker, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale,

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the executrix of the late James Bapty, Esq., to sell by Public Auction in the compound of the East India Flour Mills, Falkland-road—

A large quantity of machinery comprising engines, boilers, pullies, shaftings, bolts, nuts, wrought and cast iron ropes, chains, belting and other stores, of which full particulars will shortly appear.

The date of sale will be fixed hereafter, of which due notice will be given.

Catalogues will be published and the machinery will be on view a week before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings, &c. &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Waree Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Waree Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste papers, &c.

On account and at the risk of the consignee Pershotum Mooljee—

One iron safe.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co, will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, coloured, and white piecegoods, twist, &c., &c.

5 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases Persian prints.
2 „ cotton colored shawls.
5 „ handkerchiefs.
30 „ sherry wine.
15 „ whisky.
1 case cocoa.
1 case chocolate.
10 cases confectionery.
1 case fresh hams.
1 bale printing papers.
3 cavalry saddles.
A quantity of India-rubber sheeting.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 27th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit-road, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, firstrate pictures and oleograph, rich table ornaments handsome China and Japanese vases, &c. &c. the property of W. Cooper Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis-road, Byculla, next to Messrs. Ladha Ebram and Co. the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, iron safe on stand &c., the property of C. L. Weber, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Land's End, Malabar, Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, one handsome strong English built open carriage in very good order, &c., &c., the property of C. H. B. Forbes, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MULES AT THE SASSOON S. & W. MILLS AT GAMDAVI.

Under instructions from the Agent Sassoon S. & W. Co., Limited, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p. m.

Three pairs of weft mules, 1¼ in gauge, in good order and condition.

AUCTION SALE of Sweepings, Old Wood, Iron, &c., at the Prince's Dock.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1885.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of 80 tons (more or less) CAST IRON old consisting of broken GUNS, SHOT, and SHELL. The metal is now lying at Ahmednagar. Tenderers should state the amount per ton and submit them to the Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, in charge Ordnance Depot, Poona, not later than THURSDAY, 26th instant.

P. NELSON, Lieut.
Assistant Commissary of Ordnance
In charge Ordnance Depot, Poona.

Poona Ordnance Depot, 16th March, 1885.

JOHN KIRK, Deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India intituled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having claims upon, or interested in, the Estate of JOHN KIRK, late of Bombay, a pensioned Conductor of the Ordnance Department (believed to have been a Native of Dublin in Ireland), who died on or about the 8th day of July at Bombay aforesaid, and whose will was on the 17th day of August, 1883, proved in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the Rev. HENRY CHARLES SQUIRES, late of Bombay, but at present residing at West Chittington Rectory, Pulborough, in the County of Sussex in England, the sole Executor named and appointed in and by the said will, are hereby required to send in particulars of their respective, claims or demands to the undersigned at their office, No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 1st day of October, 1885; and notice is also hereby given that after that date the said Executor will proceed to administer the Estate of the said deceased in accordance with the trusts declared by the said will, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which notice shall have been received as aforesaid.—Dated Bombay, 7th March, 1885.

CRAWFORD & BUCKLAND,
Solicitors for the Rev. H. C. Squires, sole Executor of the will of the late John Kirk, deceased.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.

Cooper Madon & Co., Bombay Sole Agents.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE
(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.

CRYSTOLEUM; KARTALINE; CANVASINE AND METALLICON LUSTRE PAINTING.

DEPOT—RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY (Opposite Watson's Esplanade Hotel.

THE SOLE AGENCY FOR INDIA for the sale of materials manufactured by the Crystoleum Company 200, Regent-street, London, for CRYSTOLEUM, KARTALINE, CANVASINE, METALLICON LUSTRE PAINTING, &c., is located at the above address; where also LESSONS are daily given by a LADY, Silver Medalist, London Exhibition 1884; and to whom also was awarded a Special Honorary Diploma, which has now been received; and can, together with the Medal, be seen at the Studio, on Second Floor.

THE ABOVE ARTS ARE MOST EASILY ACQUIRED and are guaranteed to be of such extremely easy nature that those totally unacquainted with Art are enabled, WITHOUT DIFFICULTY, or the slightest possibility of failure, to produce artistic and exquisitely beautiful results.—SUCCESS GUARANTEED TO ALL PAINSTAKING PUPILS!!

Photographic Portraits, Views, Groups, &c., artistically painted in Oils by the Crystoleum process; or in permanent Water Colors (Kartaline) AT MOST MODERATE RATES.

Numerous Paintings are now on view at the Studio and those executed by Pupils are so marked, and it is proposed to hold AN EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORK ALONE, early in December next, *under distinguished patronage*; when Medals, Diplomas and Certificates will be awarded to the most successful, under the rules obtaining at the London Annual Exhibition.

WANTED—Ladies to qualify as Teachers and Sub-Agents at Out-Stations.

Price Lists and every information in respect to Lessons, &c., can be obtained at the Studio, or by Letter addressed to the PROPRIETOR, CRYSTOLEUM DEPOT, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO AND CO., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS

BY

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OF 1879.

INTERNATIONAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION

PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Studio is open daily for portraiture from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any person wishing to make any engagement.

VIEWS of BOMBAY, AJUNTA, KARRACHI, MAHABLESHWAR, etc., etc. Also a numbe of Revolving Portrait Albums, Cabinet Box Albums and more Stander Frames of different sizes.

NOTICES.

WANTED, FROM 1st APRIL, 1885,

THREE OVERSEERS at Rs. 50, exclusive of travelling allowances, which usually amounts to Rs. 25 or 30.

1 Surveyor at Rs. 70, including allowances all the year round.

Apply by letter enclosing testimonials of previous service to "The Executive Engineer, Khandesh, Malegaon."

G. C. HART, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, N. D.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management of superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ELEVENTH DIVIDEND of Rs. (50) Fifty per share for the half-year ending 31st December, 1884, declared at the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company held on MONDAY, the 16th March, 1885, will be paid to the shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 16th March, 1885, at the Registered Office of the company, No. 8, Forbes-street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 23rd March, 1885, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Shareholders are requested to produce their share certificates when applying for their dividends.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 16th March, 1885.

THE GORDON MILLS, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Gordon Mills, Limited, will be held at 3-30 p.m, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1885, at the Company's registered Office, No. 6, Hornby-row, to consider and (if approved) to adopt and take steps to carry out the Report of the Committee appointed by the shareholders at their Extraordinary General Meeting on the 15th day of December 1884, for the purpose of reporting and advising in conjunction with the Directors on the matters referred to in the Resolution then passed by the shareholders.

By Order of the Directors, for the Gordon Mills, Limited,
D. M. PETIT, SONS, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th March, 1885.

NOTICE,—No. 912.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. Dockyard on MONDAY, the 23rd March, 1885, and the days following, a quantity of OLD UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Canvas, Sails, Rope (Coir and Europe), Boats, Booms, Masts, Yards, Brass, Copper, Iron, Lead, Cases, Carts, Tins, &c.

Terms of sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the lots cleared away on or before the seventh day after sale, otherwise the deposits will be forfeited, and the lots resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

J. HEXT, Captain, R. E.,
Director of the Indian Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 9th March, 1885.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT of STATIONERY up to 1 p.m. of the 30th instant, for the supply, during the year commencing 1st April, 1885, of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES of STATIONERY and STORES, of which samples can be seen on application at the Superintendent's office, where also forms of tender can be obtained and the form of agreement can be seen.

2. Each Tender must be marked "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles of Stationery and Stores," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the tenderer in executing the agreement. A deposit of Rs. 500 will also be required from the person whose, tender is accepted for the due performance of the contract,

3. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. H. GRANT,
Superintendent of Statonery,

Office of the Supndt. of Stationery, 18th March 1885,

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at noon, on the 23rd instant, at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office for contract as specified below, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

16,550 maunds of 80 lbs 1st sort wheaten flour for making bread for British troops.

2. Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at this Office.

3. No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract, which will be retained from the successful tenderers as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. No earnest money in cash will be received.

5. In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
Commissariat Storekeeper General.

Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, 20th March, 1885.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

JUST ARRIVED per s.s. Kangra one new circular-fronted roomy BROUGHAM with hind quarter side lights, venetian blinds, etc. by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury, and two new light DOG-CARTS by Watson.

Arrived per s.s. Kerbela, one new BAROUCHE with inside folding steps and enamelled leather awning to the head, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

BASCH & PARDOWITZ.

NEW GOODS, JUST ARRIVED.

THE CHEAPEST FIRM IN BOMBAY.

GENT'S READY-MADE CLOTHES of all kinds and style, very cheap.

Frocks, Dressing Suits, and every requisite for Gentlemen, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Shirts, Umbrellas, Stocking, Professor Ager's wearing apparel, consisting of Banians and Panjamas, bittle dressers for Girl.

We always get twice a month fresh goods and we will thank the ladies and gentlemen of Bombay to give us a call.

BASCH AND PARDOWITZ,
PROPRIETORS.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

MILITARY DRILLS.

White Drills for the Clothing of European Troops.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the sam rices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
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BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ALTERATION IN TIMING OF TRAINS.

THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 1st March, 1885, PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN to the time given below:—

MAIN LINE.

	Mail		Mixed
	A.M.		A.M.
Departure from Bhownagar	7-20	....	10-45.
			P.M.
Departure Dhola.....................	9- 8	....	1-13
	P.M.		
Arrival Wadhwan Junction	12-50	....	6- 4.
	Mail		Mixed.
	P.M.		A.M.
Departure from Wadhwan Junc-.....	2- 0	....	7-10.
			P.M.
Departure Dhola........................	5-52	....	12-12.
Arrival Bhownagar	7-30	....	2-27.

BRANCH LINE.

Departure Dhori	10-52 A.M.
Arrival Dhola	4-53 P.M.
Departure Dhola........................	1-35 „
Arrival Dhoraji........................	7-35 „

The charge for 3rd class passengers by the mail trains between Bhownagar and Wadhwan junction will be 3 pies per mile.

The mail trains will not stop at the following stations:—

Vartej.	Ningala.
Sanoshra.	Kundli.
Ujalvav.	

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ghadechi, 14 February, 1885.

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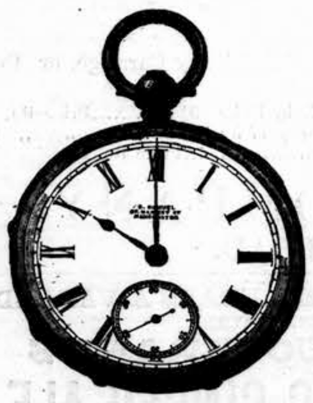

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24 0	Madeira ...	blue	25 0
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23 0	Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure		24 0
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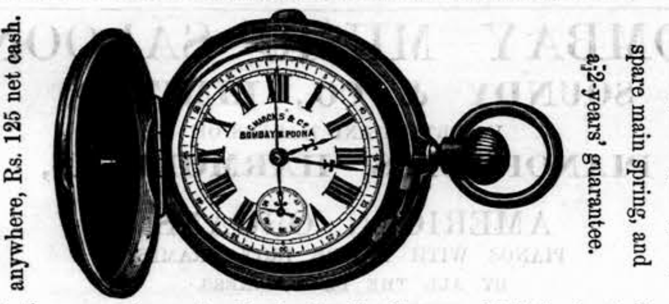

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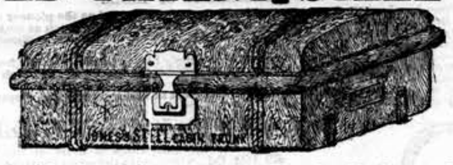

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